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1922 FEB 7 - 1922
Department of Agriculture

Griffing

Nurseries

1922 CATALOG

• BEAUMONT • TEXAS •



GRIFFING'S WAX
LEAF LIGUSTRUM



DWARF CRIMSON
GRAPE MYRTLE



PALMS (WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA)

GRIFFING NURSERIES

BEAUMONT AND
PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

Residence and Greenhouses
GRIFFING'S RESIDENTIAL PARK
PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Nurseries at
ROSEDALE ON CONCORD ROAD
KOUNTZE IN HARDIN COUNTY

*General Offices and Telegraphic
Address*
PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Sales Offices
BEAUMONT, TEXAS Phone 4221
HOUSTON, TEXAS
3103 Main St. Phone Hadley 3966



The Nursery's Home on the Beaumont-Port Arthur Highway

Let's Get Acquainted!

There are other ways to get acquainted than in shaking hands and saying outright—"I'm glad to know you." In fact, that has become almost meaningless except as a social custom. Nevertheless where distance prevents this, we want to meet you in a business way and you can determine our joy in getting acquainted by the service we give you.

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT US

One who can appreciate the growing and lifting of beautiful shrubs, trees, and plants, would be well repaid by a visit to our nurseries. We are growing and have always grown, the largest, and choicest line of shrubbery and nursery stock in the coast country. A visit to our grounds will convince you. We extend you a hearty invitation.

GRIFFING'S POLICIES

To grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts, and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagation, training, and shipping; that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results. To be exact in all statements; never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selection of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent rather than temporary success. To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate, and disseminate only the best.

SERVICE BULLETINS FREE

Feeling that we owed a duty to those who favor us with their orders, and desiring to further and promote the valuable work of extending aid to Southern Horticulture, a number of years ago we began issuing the Griffing's Service Bulletins. This was prior to the great advancement in this work made by the state and federal departments of agriculture, and now that their work is being presented in the up-to-date, clear and full departmental bulletins and circulars, we find it impracticable to continue distribution of thousands of booklets and bulletins whose contents are duplicated in the state and government publications.

However, certain of the Griffing's Service Bulletins apply to phases and conditions that makes them of great informative value to Southwestern Horticulturalists. These are revised, up-to-date editions, and are distributed free of charge to all who expect to become interested in Horticultural Pursuits, Landscape Development, and Home Ground Beautification. Ask for yours.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 71. **"General Fruits"**—Peaches, Plums, Pears, Persimmons, Grapes, etc., Treating on Variety, Adaptability, Cultivation, Fertilizing, Spraying and Marketing.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 66. **"The Pecan"**—Its Economical Value for Every Farm and Home and as a Commercial Money Crop.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 76. **"The Fig"**—As a Home Fruit and as a Staple Commercial Crop.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 56. **"Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Landscaping the Home"**—Suitable Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, and Their Proper Arrangement and Care.

Location of Nurseries

KOUNTZE - ROSEDALE - PORT ARTHUR

For many years the main station of the chain of Griffing Nurseries in Texas has been located at Griffing, a suburb of Port Arthur. Several seasons past we recognized the fact that the location was rapidly becoming economically much too valuable for the profitable continuation of an extensive nursery business. At that time we made a state-wide search for the most desirable location for a nursery. Finally, at Rosedale, a few miles north of Beaumont on the Concord Road, we found the ideal conditions. These included irrigation and drainage facilities, the nursery being located on the Neches Irrigation Canal, the largest in the country. Such arrangements were made that this insurance against drouth was obtained at an extremely moderate cost. A second factor was the soil character at this location. It is the best we have yet seen for the proper balling of plants—an essential process in the modern nursery business described elsewhere in this book. On the large tract obtained at this site we have located the ornamental nursery.

During the succeeding seasons, the stocks at Port Arthur were depleted and the Rosedale acres were filled with the new and young plants. Sufficient time having been allowed for the complete stocking up of the new location, the old site at Port Arthur is now under process of development as the largest and most highly improved and desirable residential subdivision in the south. Being admirable soil for plant growing, having a rolling elevated profile, and constantly receiving the cool Gulf breezes, it was instantly recognized as the only logical relief for the over-crowded population of Port Arthur, the "Wonder City of Texas," and Beaumont. Port Arthur has startled the entire country by its marvelous and phenomenal growth from a population of 700 in 1900 to its present record of more than 30,000. It has two of the world's largest refineries, the Texas and Gulf Companies. It has one and a half million dollars in school property covering five modern buildings. It is the largest inland seaport, having excelled Galveston in tonnage for a period of six years.

At Griffing's Residential Park, an interurban stop (cars every hour from Beaumont or Port Arthur) the Griffing Nurseries will maintain the General Offices, the



An Entrance Grouping of Evergreens

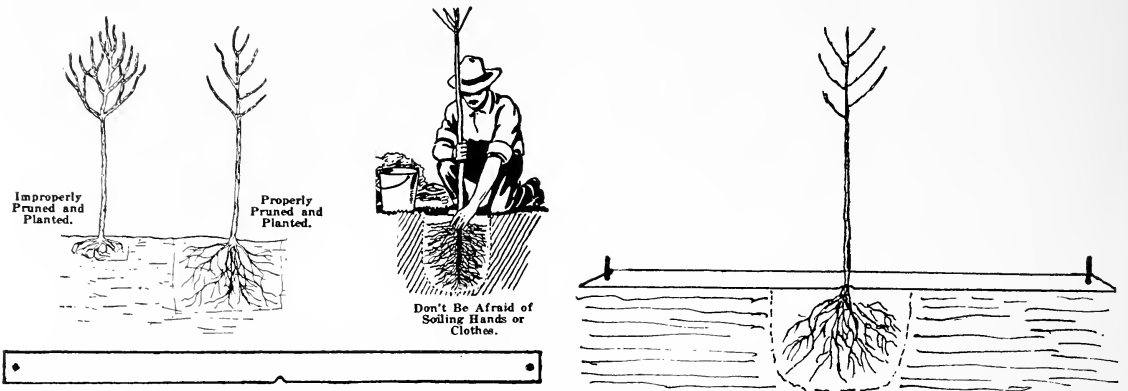
Manager's Home, and the Greenhouses. In Hardin county, at Kountze, in the sandy upland section, a nursery is maintained for the growing of certain fruit trees, the famous Griffing roses, and hedge plants. Here the young nursery stock is developed in the sandy soil and later transplanted at the Rosedale Nursery, the root pruning before setting in the black land soil to the south being a valuable asset in the production of nursery stock, bunchy fibrous roots being thus obtained. At Rosedale the stock is matured and here the broad blocks of stock are exhibited, frequently declared by nurserymen and travelers to be the largest and most complete in the south.

A Few Interesting Facts About

GRIFFING'S RESIDENTIAL PARK

- The Largest Subdivision in the Entire South.
- Most Highly Developed Residential Section.
- Convenient to All South Texas Oil and Shipping Centers.
- Excellent Railroad Connections.
- Interurban Service Hourly to Port Arthur, Beaumont, Sour Lake, etc.
- On the Gulf Coast with Constant Breezes.
- Near Best Surf Bathing Beach Along Coast.
- On Macadamized Highway.
- Near Port Arthur Park and Tourist Camp.
- Twenty-two Large and Small Parks.
- Twenty Miles of Winding Drives and Boulevards.
- \$25,000 Worth of Street and Park Planting.
- High, Rolling Profile, Fertile Soil.
- Healthful Climate.
- Own School and Grounds.
- All Modern Civic Services, Water, Lights, etc.

Planting Instructions



The Planting Board as Recommended Below

CARE UPON ARRIVAL.—On arrival of the trees from the Nursery, if unable to plant immediately, and if the trees are dug without a ball of earth intact (Balled) they should be taken from the bale or box at once, counted and the individual tree examined. Should there be a shortage it should be reported at once. Bare-rooted stock should immediately be heeled in a well-drained, moist piece of sandy ground in order that the soil may thoroughly pulverize between the roots, keeping them from air-drying. The soil should be thoroughly packed around the roots. Water freely and frequently until the trees are planted.

If the trees are balled, take them from the crates or other containers, set them in a shady place, and cover the balls with earth or wet straw or litter.

In Orchard Planting, the ground should be thoroughly broken, pulverized, harrowed, leveled, surveyed, or laid off with a small stake standing where each tree is to be planted. For the home ground, or yard, the ground should be well spaded and pulverized.

Do not use unrotted stable manure or compost fertilizer when trees are planted. A few pounds of bone meal or a few shovels full of well rotted stable manure can be used at the bottom of the hole with good results at the time trees are planted. When filling the hole after placing the tree, put the top soil in the bottom of the hole and that which came from the bottom of the hole at the surface. Best results with unrotted manure are attained by using it as a mulch, after the trees are planted. Commercial fertilizer should be used when trees start to bud out. It is applied by digging a trench around the tree or plant, a few inches past the end of the newly planted roots. Then fill trench to cover the fertilizer.

PRUNING ROOTS AND TOPS.—All broken or mutilated portions of roots should be cut off, so as to leave smooth, sound ends. Some people prefer to leave the tops unpruned until after the trees are planted, in order that the particular buds they want to grow might not get broken off while planting. Severe pruning is advised, and in most instances, one-third of the tops should be removed. In some cases it is absolutely necessary to prune and this is therefore done before the trees leave the nursery. Stock of this nature includes Roses, Citrus stock, and some Broad-Leafed Evergreens (when these are handled bare-rooted). We will prune your entire order FREE, at your request. You should, under no circumstances, wait several days after planting to prune as the top left is exhausting strength and moisture from the body and roots of the tree.

THE PLANTING BOARD.—We recommend using a planting board about one by four inches, six feet long. (See illustration.) Cut a notch one inch deep along one edge of the board at the middle. Bore a two-inch auger hole at each end. Obtain two round stakes about one foot long and your board is made. To use this device, place the notch of the board so that it is centered by the stake locating the tree. Drive the round stakes in the ground through the round holes in board. Then remove one end of the board and dig the hole. When placing the tree in position, put the loose end of the board back over the round stake and fit the tree trunk snugly in the notch as was the stake originally. This method insures the tree being at

the exact location planned for it when the orchard was staked, giving straight rows in planting almost unattainable in any other manner.

PLANTING THE TREE.—Take your tree in one hand, holding it in the notch on the board and holding the top root to the tree close under the board (to prevent planting too deep), spread out the roots in their natural position with the other hand. Fine, moist, pulverized earth should be sifted in and worked around the roots after which pour in from one to three buckets of water, according to the size of the tree. Use water whether the ground is moist or not; it pulverizes the lumps and settles the soil around the roots more thoroughly than through any other method. If trees are planted in coarse, sticky, clay soil, it is advisable to use some sand or top loamy soil when bare-rooted trees are planted. After the water has soaked away, place from two to four inches of soil above the level of the land and tramp it down thoroughly; the harder it is packed the better for the trees. After the earth is thoroughly packed around the trees, mulch with manure, grass or litter, to a depth of from three to five inches. In planting balled trees do not remove the burlap. Set the balls with the shoulder about two inches above the level of the ground; treat otherwise, as explained above.

PROTECTING THE TREES.—If trees are planted near the walks or drives or where cattle are likely to rub them, place posts about the trees until they get thoroughly established.

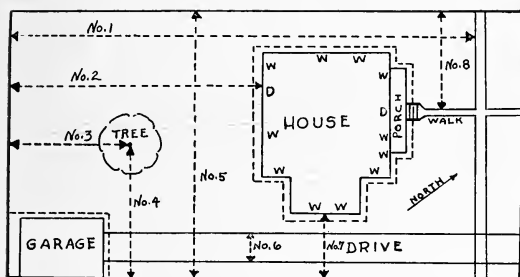
SHAPING THE TREES.—When the new growth starts, there should be from three to five limbs allowed to grow on most fruit trees, keeping the other sprouts rubbed off as they start growth. After these new branches have grown out from one to one and one-half foot, the ends should be pinched off and forced to branch again. This should be done several times during the first summer and the results will be—the trees will have pretty uniform shapes. Evergreen trees and shrubs should be forced to branch low to the ground and kept headed back frequently. Ornamental trees and shrubs can, in most instances, be shaped largely to suit the desire of the grower. Light trimming and pruning with sharp knife and shears improves the great majority of this class of plants including both evergreen and flowering types.

CULTIVATION.—Unless kept thoroughly mulched as recommended, the soil should be kept loosened up around newly planted trees from two to three inches deep, about three or four times during the first summer, either by means of a cultivator or by hand. Surface drainage should always be thorough and a basin or water puddle should never be allowed to form about the trees.

FUTURE CARE.—While plants may live and thrive satisfactorily without proper attention, it is imperative for best results that planting care be followed by continued attention. Insects and diseases must frequently be combated. Further information concerning care of plants is found in the Farmers' Series of Bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service Departments of our State Agricultural Colleges. We suggest that all interested planters write for lists of these bulletins.

How to Measure Home Grounds for Free Plan

First get dimensions of house, garage and other buildings. Then measure length of your lot, distance from property line to back and side of your house, and width of the lot. Locate such trees and other permanent plants or structures, draw in walks and drives and give widths. Make a rough penciled sketch as you go and write the measurements in clear figures. Inside the house, write W for windows and D for doors. Then draw an arrow pointing north and the drawing is complete. Send with it a snap shot picture if convenient, although this is not essential.



SEND PLANS IN EARLY

This allows our landscape department to give more attention to your plan.

Landscape Gardening

Charming grounds, well laid out and cared for, make a home of pleasure and beauty. Everyone appreciates the pleasure in beautifying his own home grounds. The general principles of landscape gardening are to:

Keep lawns open and clear of aimlessly placed plants. Bank shrubbery against the walls of the house to give it proper setting. Put high shrubs at corners and between



A Cozy Garden Nook—Surely a Pleasant Place for the Whole Family

windows. Have full, wide-growing shrubs for the general mass. Beneath windows, and in very low points, as well as in front of higher growing shrubs, place the low-growing varieties. Mingle evergreen and deciduous plants in proper proportion to give continual beauty. Plant thickly around corners to swell and round them out from the line of shrubs along the walls. It is well to mark property lines with good shrubbery. Do not be afraid of ample color among green shrubs. Place shade trees for effectiveness. Screen unsightly views and outbuildings with tall, informal shrubs. Provide a back ground, or skyline to frame the view of the house with tall trees or shrubbery. Write us for further advice.

LANDSCAPING IN THE SOUTH

Where Nature is so willing, man has sadly failed to aid her in beautifying our Southland. Landscape architects have been unavailable due to their northern training and unfamiliarity with Southern plants. Landscaping the home is inexpensive and deserves as much study and attention as the building or furnishing. We have attempted in this catalogue to describe the many plants in such manner that home-owners may select varieties for their needs with some knowledge of how the plants will grow and where they belong.

Our plants are well adapted to conditions and climate of the South, particularly for the coastal section. We

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

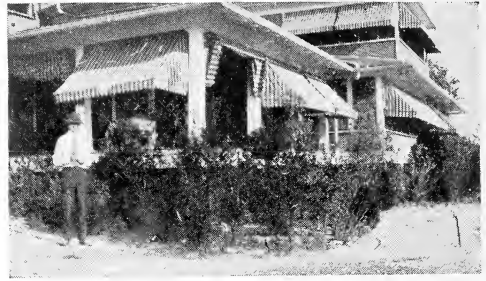
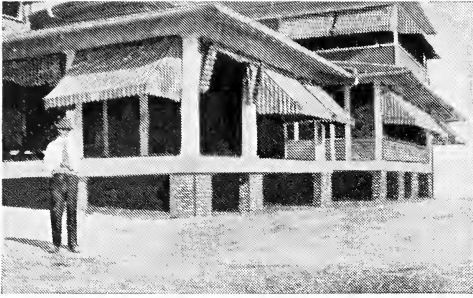
Free to You

Expert Advice For Home Grounds Given Without Charge. Simply Answer Questions on Back of Order Sheet in This Book—Mail to Us—We Do the Rest.

Our facilities for designing and executing landscape work for colleges, hospitals, churches, schools, public buildings, hotels, club houses, cemeteries, parks and residential subdivisions are unsurpassed. We solicit correspondence from all persons interested in planting of this kind.

Special Attention to Small Home Grounds

A discussion of your landscape problems with us entails no obligation on your part and will undoubtedly prove greatly to your benefit and afford you much delight in learning the possibilities of the grounds around your home.



Photos Taken Before and After Summer Planting Showing Immediate Results to be Obtained by Planting Balled Trees

Landscaping in the South—Cont'd

have collected all of the best ornamentals, having the experience of more than 30 years spent in growing and propagating the best plants for the Gulf region. In our lists you will find plants to fill every landscape demand, and in order to further the development of good landscaping in the South, our knowledge, experience, and the service of our Landscape Department is yours for the asking.

SUMMER PLANTING

Modern nurserymen must have modern methods as much so as in any other business. The idea of ceasing planting when the sap begins to rise in the spring is an old one but we have surmounted this obstacle by our skillfully developed process of Balling. Our planting season never ends.

Some of our most beautiful landscape work has been done in mid-summer. Modern practice teaches us that plants grow more readily in summer when the soil is warm and we lift the stock without disturbing the roots, leaving a ball of earth intact about the root system, and in this way make possible the planting of trees and shrubs in our hottest months. You need not wait to beautify a new home—it can be done at any time, and by using our large plants an effect can be immediately produced in mid-summer that would ordinarily be expected to require years.

BALLED PLANTS

IT PAYS WELL TO PURCHASE BALLED PLANTS. This means that plants have been lifted with a large ball of earth about the roots, securely held in a heavy casing of burlap. The root system is shaped and planted in the same soil in which it grew, never suffering the set back and shock which plants not handled this way must undergo.

WE HAVE A SOIL ADMIRABLE FOR BALLING, found after a state-wide search when we learned that this was the best and most practical means of handling plants, particularly Evergreens and Conifers which having no dormant season, are subject to great loss from handling without Baling.

WE MAKE NO CHARGE ABOVE COST FOR BALLING, having developed this practice to the highest point in order to assure our patrons of the greatest pleasure and profit from our trees and shrubs. If you consider, by comparison, the difference in balled and unballed plants too great, consider the great additional materials, nails, burlap, twine, etc., extra packing and drayage, and the greater time and more capable and experienced labor used for this class of tree lifting. Your advantage is the insurance that the tree will live without suffering shock or set-back and not demanding the additional care and future attention you would have to give unballed plants. Remember, we do not charge more than additional cost for Baling, this being a system we have perfected and developed to increase your pleasure and delight from our plants, not one for our profit. Balled plants do not require the severe pruning and cutting back of unballed plants and give immediate showings. See the photograph of Balled plants.



A SHIPMENT OF BALLED PLANTS, PHOTOGRAPHED BEFORE LOADING.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Griffing's Wax Leaf (Lig. Lucidum Compacta). | 7. Japanese Ligustrum. |
| 2. Italian Cypress. | 8. Cape Jasmine. |
| 3. Abelia Grandiflora. | 9. Arbor-Vitae Elegantissima or Conspicua. |
| 4. Upright, Ligustrum Pyramidale. | 10. Italian Cypress. |
| 5. Variegated, L. Lucidum Var. | 11. Rosedale Arbor-Vitae. |
| 6. Pyramid-Compact Arbor-Vitae. | 12. Camphor Tree (Bush Form). |



Palms Create a Distinctive Southern Effect

Griffing's Palms

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES

Palms exceed all other plants in beauty for Southern planting, every home should have them. They enhance property value, the compact root-systems, not requiring much space. Palms thrive on small grounds where other trees will not. Our long experience teaches us Palms cannot be handled bare-rooted, but must always be "Balled" and 40 to 60 per cent of leaves removed when dug. Never remove burlap from dirt around roots in transplanting. After new growth starts, fertilize with stable manure, water freely, and your palms will give pleasing results.

Cocos Australis (Pindo Palm).—Very graceful, with upright recurving leaves, resembling the Canariensis or Date Palm leaves. Foliage is of an impressive gray-green; fruit edible, erect columnar trunk. A great deal harder than the Phoenix and Washingtonia and can therefore be planted farther north than other out-door varieties.

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate height.	Each.	10
7 to 9-in.	.4 to 6 ft., balled.....	\$12.00	\$100.00
9 to 12-in.	.5 to 7 ft., balled.....	16.00	140.00
12 to 18-in.	.6 to 9 ft., balled.....	20.00	180.00

Chamaerops Excelsa (Windmill Palm).—A very hardy Fan Leaf variety. Has a unique, slender trunk covered with brown fiber. Can be planted in a close place where Palms are desired to remain small, and in large plantings a group of these is very effective. They fill a very desirable place in foundation planting also, where other Palms would outgrow their places.

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate height.	Each.	10
2 to 3-in.	.2 to 3 ft., balled.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4-in.	.3 to 3 ½ ft., balled....	3.50	30.00
4 to 5-in.	.3 ½ to 4 ft., balled....	4.00	35.00

Canary Island Date or Phoenix Canariensis.—Nobler of all the Phoenix family, being one of the most majestic Palms in cultivation. Its long, graceful, swaying leaves often attain a length of from 10 to 15 feet. Hardy 100 miles from the coast.

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate height.	Each.	10
2 to 3-in.	.2 to 3 ft., balled.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
3 to 4-in.	.3 to 3 ½ ft., balled....	6.50	60.00
4 to 5-in.	.3 to 5 ft., balled.....	7.50	65.00
5 to 7-in.	.4 to 5 ft., balled.....	9.50	85.00
7 to 9-in.	.5 to 6 ft., balled.....	12.00	100.00
9 to 12-in.	.5 to 7 ft., balled.....	16.00 up.	

Commercial Date Palm or Phoenix Dactilifera.—Unusually erect, rigid leaves of light, ashy-green color. This is the variety raised in Egypt for commercial purposes. It requires hand pollenization now and always has; even in Bible times this pollenization was practiced to secure a fruit crop. Prices same as Phoenix Canariensis. Three largest sizes only.

Griffing's Palms are known throughout the South as the Very Best Specimens. They have increased property values in ten states.



Phoenix Canariensis Palms

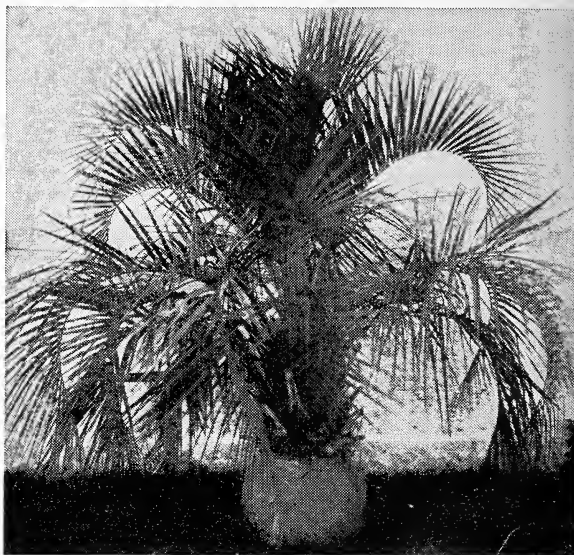
GRIFFING'S PALMS—Continued

Sabal Palm (Cabbage Palmetto).—Perfectly hardy, standing temperature nearly zero. Large specimens known as far north as Arkansas and they are prevalent in the Carolinas. Large Fan Leaf variety; native of the Southern coast. A particular feature of this variety being the fact that it holds its green trunk effect.

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3-in.	1 to 2 ft., balled.....	\$2.00	\$16.00	\$140.00
2 to 3-in.	1 to 2 ft., not balled..	.75	6.50	55.00
3 to 4-in.	2 to 3 ft., balled.....	3.00	26.00	230.00
3 to 4-in.	2 to 3 ft., not balled..	1.10	10.00	75.00
4 to 6-in.	4 to 6 ft., balled.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
4 to 6-in.	4 to 6 ft., not balled..	1.50	14.00	125.00

Washingtonia Robusta (Washington Palm).—Named for George Washington, this is the Palm which has made California famous as the Palm State. The hardy Washingtonia Robusta with its glossy, green leaves and heavy trunk creates a wonderful impression of grandeur. In a great many cases, the dry leaves are cut, but in our opinion, a much more pleasing effect can be secured if the dry leaves are allowed to remain on the stem for the contrast between the trunk below and the green foliage is striking. The dried leaves naturally cover the stem. For a lawn specimen, group, or street planting, this variety is very desirable for it grows rapidly and makes good shade. It is of very quick growth when young especially; thus the reason for our much lower prices, considering the caliper measurements and height, in proportion to other varieties. Taking it all around, we consider this variety one of the best for coast planting.

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate height.	Each.	10
2 to 3-in.	2 to 3 ft., balled.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4-in.	3 to 4 ft., balled.....	3.50	30.00
4 to 5-in.	4 to 5 ft., balled.....	4.60	45.00
5 to 7-in.	5 to 6 ft., balled.....	5.25	50.00
7 to 9-in.	6 to 7 ft., balled.....	7.00	60.00
9 to 12-in.	7 to 8 ft., balled.....	9.00	80.00
12 to 14-in.	7 to 9 ft., balled.....	12.50	100.00
Specimen, balled.....		16.00 up.	



Cocos Australis Palm (Balled)

Palm-lined streets and avenues are great assets to any Southern City. For required numbers, best varieties, proper spacing, etc., write for our advice. We have grown and planted Palms for more than thirty years.



Phoenix Canariensis

Washington Robusta

Evergreen Shrubs

FOR PERMANENT BEAUTY

Picture a planting of Broad-Leaf Evergreens with masses of dark, almost black, green foliage mingled with light greens, gold, and the occasional touch of glistening red, blue, and black from fruit and stem. Many varieties produce most pleasingly fragrant blossoms. This class of shrubs vary from 2 to 20 feet in height and when the taller types make background for the low-growing plants the general effect is marvelous, indeed.

The so-called "Broad Leaf Evergreens" are here alphabetically listed with related permanent shrubs to distinguish from Conifers. In this class come many of the most important ornamental plants. They represent permanent investment, retaining their green foliage during the entire year, giving a bit of cheerful green in mid-winter when other plants are bare.

Widely assorted in manner of growth, each plant has great individuality and plantings of this class with few Conifers, Palms, Grasses, and Flowering Deciduous shrubs give perfect beauty in all seasons. The winter effects and permanent nature makes this class of plants the most economical to buy.

Abelia Grandiflora.—A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears profusion of clusters of tubular shaped flowers about one inch long, white inside, delicate pink outside. Fragrant blooms last all summer. Very desirable.

Height.	Each.	10
12 to 18-inch, select balled.....	\$1.75	\$16.50
12 to 18-inch, not balled.....	.75	6.00
18 to 24-inch, select balled.....	2.25	20.00
18 to 24-inch, not balled.....	1.00	8.50
24 to 30-inch, select balled.....	3.25	30.00
Specimen, select balled.....	5.00 up.	

Amurensis Ligustrum.—Practically evergreen in this country. See page 11.

Arbor-Vitae.—Very attractive as specimens or grouped with Broad Leaf Evergreens. See Conifers, page 14.

Bamboo.—Good individual or specimen and excellent for sky line effect. See page 21.

Banana Tree.—Tropical effect. See page 21.

Bougainvillea (Japan Paper Flower).—Naturally a vine but trimming makes it form a beautiful shrub. See page 21.

Cactus, Spineless.—Excellent for hiding stems of tall plants, good for low massing. See page 22.

California Privet.—Practically evergreen in this country. See Ligustrum Ovalifolium, page 12.



Camphor Hedge as Screen or Windbreak, as Exists at Griffing's Residential Park

Camphor, Bushy. (Cinnamomum Camphora).—Exceedingly beautiful shrub and widest range of usage of any plant in the coast country. Can be kept in beautiful trimmed hedge less than two feet high, or allowed to make a bushy shrub twenty feet or more in height. Glistening foliage in light and dark shades of green, produced by young and old leaves. In fall and winter a few leaves turn brilliantly crimson, making them doubly attractive.

Allowed to grow naturally, it makes a perfect broadly rounded cone, bushy clear to the ground, very compact. For natural growing screens, windbreaks, and hedges the camphor is the most perfect plant for this section. Thick enough to stop cattle its foliage is so dense as to completely screen any bad view. For specimen plant on open lawn it is unsurpassed.

When trimmed to one stem (standard) it makes an admirable shade tree for lawn, park or street planting. (See page 18.) Does not like alkali soils.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$1.60	\$15.00	.....
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.65	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	2.10	20.00	160.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.00	8.50	65.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.60	25.00	200.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.50	13.00	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.25	30.00	250.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	5.50	50.00	350.00
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.50	22.50	200.00
Specimen, select balled.....	7.50 up.		
Specimen, not balled.....	4.00 up.		

Cannas.—Pretty in borders. At home anywhere. See page 22.

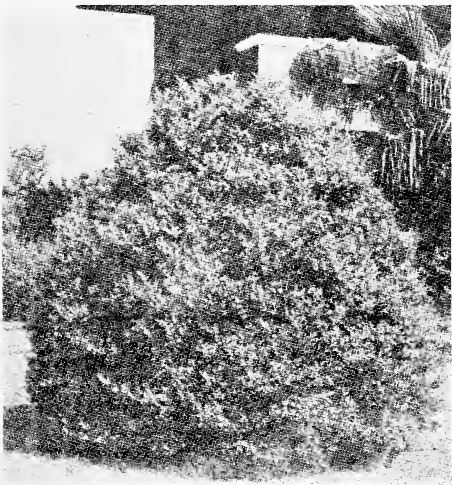
Cedar, Red.—Commonly known. See page 15.

Cedar, Blue.—Conspicuous, decidedly blue color, valuable in every beautiful planting. See page 15.

Citrus Trifoliata (Japan Hardy Orange).—Very ornamental as specimen or in groups. Glossy green foliage, deciduous, but retaining brilliant green stems and branches during winter with golden orange fruit in striking contrast. Hardy stock on which the Satsuma is budded. Good for screen or border. Makes hedge that can be trimmed and is a positive barrier for stock, not even poultry being able to pass through it, due to thorns.

Height.	Each.	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.60	\$4.50	\$35.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.80	6.50	55.00

Chamearops Excelsa Palm (Windmill Type).—Good in groups, and fills lower point in foundation planting. See Palms, page 7.



Wild Peach or Cherry Laurel



Cape Jasmine

Cape Jasmine. (Gardenia Florida).—Old Southern favorite with glossy leaves and masses of waxy white blossoms, very fragrant. Attains excellent height for foundation planting, massing, and for lawn specimens. Is one of the few heavy bloomers that give year 'round attractiveness. Cut flowers are exquisite. Masses of Cape Jasmine along property lines and for borders are always beautiful and their growth is so uniform that very striking informal hedges may be grown of Cape Jasmines alone, a remarkably beautiful planting, summer and winter. Widely grown, hardy, thrives anywhere. The characteristic plant of the South. Blossoms highly valued in the North where it is known as the Gardenia of which romantic authors have written so freely.

Height.	Each.	10	100
24 to 30-inch, select balled.....	\$1.25	\$11.50	\$100.00
24 to 30-inch, not balled.....	.65	6.00	50.00
30 to 36-inch, select balled.....	1.60	15.00	125.00
30 to 36-inch, not balled.....	1.00	7.50	60.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	2.10	20.00	
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.25	10.00	
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	3.25	30.00	
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.50	12.50	

CHERRY LAUREL OR WILD PEACH

(Prunus Caroliniana).—One of the most beautiful evergreens with glistening foliage of different shade from any other. Naturally compact, and well shaped. Very hardy and stands any amount of abuse. Good for specimen or group planting. Clean habit.

Height.	Each.	10
18 to 24-inch, select balled.....	\$1.10	\$10.00
18 to 24-inch, not balled.....	.40	3.50
24 to 30-inch, select balled.....	1.65	15.00
24 to 30-inch, not balled.....	.60	5.00
30 to 36-inch, select balled.....	2.60	23.00
30 to 36-inch, not balled.....	.85	7.50
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	3.40	30.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	5.00	45.00
6 to 8 ft., select balled.....	8.00	
8 to 10 ft., select balled.....	12.00	up.

Conifers.—Pin-leaf, cone and fruit bearing Evergreens such as Cedars, Junipers, Arbor-Vitaes, Cypresses, etc. A class of exquisitely beautiful plants in all sizes, forms, and habits of growth. Many delightful colors. See pages 14 and 15.

Crape Myrtle, Dwarf Crimson.—Most beautiful strain of this well known plant. Practically evergreen in the South. See page 16.

Eucalyptus (Australian Gum Tree).—Shade tree, but widely used for screening and high massing. Pleasing color for background. See page 18.

EUONYMOUS

A hardy and ornamental plant with rich, handsome foliage. The best all-around Broad Leaf Evergreen for Central and Northern Texas localities. Stands the extremes of heat and cold experienced there and resists the drouths, never seeming to suffer. Luxurious growth, naturally beautiful shape, can be made any desired form by trimming. One of the best hedge plants for the section referred to and indispensable for massing and banking. As a specimen, with the glistening, small, round leaves and red berries, it stands out among all evergreens of this class.

Japanese Euonymous (E. Japonica).—Upright, compact grower, attractive, dark green shiny foliage. An excellent widely used shrub for hedges, specimen planting, landscape massing, and for formal demands, where any desired shape may be obtained by trimming. Hardy. Red fruit in winter.

Height.	Each.	10
18 to 24-inch, select balled.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
18 to 24-inch, not balled.....	1.00	8.50
24 to 30-inch, select balled.....	2.50	22.00
24 to 30-inch, not balled.....	1.40	12.00
30 to 36-inch, select balled.....	3.50	30.00
30 to 36-inch, not balled.....	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	4.25	40.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	5.00	45.00



A Well Planned Back Yard With Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Pergola and Good Banking of Shrubs



A Well-Grouped Driveway
 Pittosporum in Foreground

Chinese Euonymous (E. Bungeana Sieboldiana).—Semi-dwarf; slender branches, glistening leaves, red fruit in winter with yellow flowers in spring. Made compact by pinching back tips.

Height.	Each.	10
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	\$.60	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	2.00	16.00

Gold and Silver Variegated Euonymous.—Two types making striking color effects. One rich green, mottled with gold, the other green and silver. Both evergreen, can be trimmed to any desired shape or allowed informal growth. Hardy.

Height.	Each.	10
12 to 18-in., select balled.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	2.50	23.00
24 to 30-in., select balled.....	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	5.00	45.00

Holly, American (Ilex Opaca).—The Christmas Evergreen. See page 19.

Japan Medlars.—See Loquats. Page 12.

Junipers.—Striking Evergreens. Creeping varieties make beautiful permanent low borders. See Conifers, page 15.

Ligustrum Family
 GRIFFING'S SELECTION OF
 LIGUSTRUMS

The Most Beautiful Broad Leaf Evergreens

The shrubs essential to landscaping. The word "Ligustrum" refers to the entire family of this name, which is by far the largest and best group of Broad Leaf Evergreens. Varieties differ widely in size, shape, habit of growth, and color. With the addition of very few plants such as Conifers, Flowering Deciduous Shrubs and the Grasses, the Ligustrums make perfect plantings. Upright Pyramidal shapes for corners and high points; medium spreading types (Nepalense, Marginatum, etc.) for the general usage and tapering down to the low, compact varieties (Griffing's Wax Leaf and Lucidum Variegated) for the low points, borders, and beneath windows.

Large and small leaves, dark and light, green, brilliant gold and mottled effects all combine to give perfect appearance to the Ligustrum plantings. Beautiful trimmed hedges or high, informal screens are rapidly formed by some varieties (Amurensis, Compacta, and Japonica). The Chinesis and Compacta types provide the South with formally trimmed plants shaped in balls, cones, etc., to mark entrances and placed in boxes for decoration.

Fragrant white flowers are borne in spring and black fruit follows, remaining on the plants during winter.

This group cannot be too extensively planted and is in such variety that it will fill practically every need. We recommend the types listed here as being the most generally perfect ornamentals grown and ones that will give universal

pleasing and satisfactory results. Effects with the Ligustrums are permanent, hence our hearty recommendation of the following varieties which we have selected as being the very best of the family.

Feathery. (L. Amurensis).—Fine large shrub for specimen or screen planting, the horizontal, feathery, fern-like method of branching being exceedingly beautiful. Foliage is light green, small leaves, practically evergreen in this country. Groups of 3 to 5 in backgrounds give very pleasing effect. An economical, quick-growing shrub attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in remarkably short time.

L. AMURENSIS—FEATHERY.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	\$1.60	\$15.00	\$125.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	.75	6.50	50.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.10	10.00	90.00
6 to 8 ft., select balled.....	2.75	25.00	
6 to 8 ft., not balled.....	1.50	12.50	
8 ft. up, select balled.....	4.50	up.	

Chinese Privet. (L. Chinesis nana).—The most dense, fine-leaf privet known. Makes beautiful specimen when allowed to grow informally. Exceedingly compact nature makes desirable for shearing into balls, cones, and similar formal shapes for formal landscape work or tub planting at entrances, along walks, and for interior use.

L. CHINENSIS NANA—CHINESE PRIVET.

Height.	Each.	10	100
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$135.00
24 to 36-in., select balled.....	2.50	22.50	200.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	3.50	30.00	
Specimen, select balled.....	5.00	up.	

Japanese Privet. (L. Japonica).—For a quick-growing, Broad Leaf Evergreen shrub, especially in arid climates and where there may be excessive lime or alkali in the soil, this plant fills a large demand occupied by no other plant. Unsurpassed as specimen, for high massing and banking, and particularly good to cover windowless wall spaces where it will not overshadow small shrubs. Beautiful effect when used to screen garages, outbuildings, corner drains, and for filling any place where a wide, high-growing plant is needed. Leaves broad, glossy, dark green. Sturdy, upright grower. Trimmed to "standard," makes a desirable shade tree. See page 19.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$1.20	\$11.00	\$100.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.65	5.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	1.70	16.00	150.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	.80	7.50	70.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.75	25.00	225.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.20	10.00	90.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.75	35.00	300.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.75	16.00	150.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	5.50	50.00	
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.50	22.50	
Specimens, select balled.....	8.00	up	

Griffing's Wax Leaf. (L. Lucidum Compacta). —

The very finest of all Ligustrums. Selected from among many thousands of imported Japanese plants, carefully preserved and kept to itself, we have developed this highly improved strain until it is in a class all alone.

In appearance it has finest quality of any Broad Leaf Evergreen, and is exceedingly hardy and resistant to abuse. The foliage is deep rich green, almost black. The leaves are very thick, beautifully shaped, and glisten as tho polished. In its growth this plant is very compact, dense, and wide spreading keeping greater width than height ordinarily. It is uniform in development, maintaining a symmetrical form naturally. It permits pruning and trimming to any desired shape, and when longer tips are pinched back, it increases in beauty.

In spring, panicles of delightfully fragrant, white, very wax-like blossoms are produced, making a beautiful sight. The flowers are followed by fruit clusters, very attractive and valuable for the bluish purple color added to the planting. For permanent beauty we unreservedly recommend the Wax Leaf for foundation planting in low places, beneath windows, at entrances, to mark property lines, and for bordering masses of high growing shrubs. Include some of these in your order and be convinced.

Height.	Each.	10	100
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$175.00
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	.80	7.00	60.00
24 to 30-in., select balled.....	2.75	25.00	225.00
24 to 30-in., not balled.....	1.40	12.00	100.00
30 to 36-in., select balled.....	3.50	32.50	300.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	5.50	50.00	
Specimen, select balled.....	7.50	up.	



Griffing's Wax Leaf in Nursery Row

Variegated. (L. *Lucidum variegata*).—Characterized by mottled dark and light shades of green, this rather compact, low-growing Ligustrum is deserving of a place in every planting. Leaves are small, thick, very shiny. Dense, very hardy, and maintaining a wide-spreading, well formed symmetrical shape. The color effect from the different shades of green varying from almost black to nearly yellow, make it necessary for banking and massing in landscape work. Same price as L. *Lucidum Compacta*.

Griffing's Wax Leaf and Variegated.—Specimen single stemmed round-headed Ligustrums, grafted 30 inches from the ground. Can match pairs for tubbing.

Height.	Each.	10
Heads, 18 to 24 in. wide, select balled..	\$4.00	\$35.00
Heads, 24 to 36 in. wide, select balled..	5.60	49.00

Large Leaf. (L. *Macrophyllum*).—Distinguished by exceedingly large leaves, this variety is excellent for high banking or mass planting. A greatly improved strain of the Japanese Privet. Does well in very sunny locations. Foliage changes from dark green to a brownish-green tone in autumn. Beautiful plant, attaining 12 to 15 feet.

Height.	Each.	10
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.10	10.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	3.00	27.50
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.40	12.50
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	4.50	40.00
Specimen, select balled.....	6.00 up.	

Golden Leaf. (L. *Marginatum aurea*).—Bright golden-edged leaves and golden tender growth make this variety very valuable in landscape plantings. Good for massing, banking, or in groups with plants of green foliage. When such contrast is made effect is most pleasing. Holds leaves in winter and puts on blue berries making it very attractive at all times. Stands sun well. Use a few of these in your green-foliated Evergreens for the necessary color effect. Attains 20 feet.

Height.	Each.	10
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$1.65	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.90	8.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.10	10.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	3.00	27.50
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.40	12.50
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	4.50	40.00
Specimens, select balled.....	6.00 up.	

Nepals Lucidum. (L. *Nepalense*).—Dark green glossy leaves curled upward; uniform spreading upright growth, slender branches with shiny brown bark. A very attractive plant, essential to landscape planting in masses, banking or groups. Will make excellent specimen. Fills space between tall, rank-growing shrubs like the Upright Ligustrum and the low-growing, spreading type like Griffing's Wax Leaf. You will need a few of these for foundation planting about your home.

Height.	Each.	10	100
12 to 18-inch, not balled.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
18 to 24-inch, select balled.....	1.40	12.50	110.00
18 to 24-inch, not balled.....	.75	6.50	60.00
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.90	8.00	70.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	2.75	25.00	225.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.25	10.00	90.00

4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	\$3.75	\$35.00	\$300.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.60	15.00	140.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	4.75	42.50	400.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
Specimens, select balled.....	6.00 up.		

California Privet. (L. *Ovalifolium*).—Large, dark green leaves; branching strong and bushy; marked by upright method of growth. Makes good specimen and very desirable as screen.

Height.	Each.	10	100
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$115.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	.80	7.00	60.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.50	23.00	210.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.20	11.00	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.00	26.00	240.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.30	12.00	110.00

Upright Lucidum. (L. *pyramidale vulgare*).—The one Broad Leaf Evergreen that can be used with good results to cover high points in a planting. Between windows, at corners, in front of columns, and in back of lower growing plants, this tall, slender, dense, beautifully shaped plant is needed in quantity in every home planting. Include several in your order. They will not crowd smaller plants.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$1.35	\$12.50	\$115.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.80	7.00	60.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	2.25	20.00	150.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.00	8.00	70.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.75	25.00	225.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.30	11.50	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.75	34.00	300.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.60	15.00	140.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	4.75	45.00	400.00
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
Specimen, select balled.....	6.00 up.		

LOQUAT OR JAPAN MEDLAR

(*Eryobotrya Japonica*).—A conspicuously attractive, medium sized shrub. Evergreen foliage, rich dark shade, smooth on top, slight velvety appearance beneath. Leaves measure 2 to 3 inches across and are 6 to 8 inches long. Bears heavy crops of delicious sub-acid, plum-like fruit in very early spring. Will also grow in limy or alkali soils. A very desirable plant for ornamental value and for fruit. Makes a beautiful showing in foundation planting where large foliage is desired.

Height.	Each.	10
12 to 18-in., select balled.....	\$1.60	\$15.00
12 to 18-in., not balled.....	\$1.10	\$10.00
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	\$1.30	\$12.00
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$2.75	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	\$3.25	\$30.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	\$4.50	\$40.00

MYRTUS

M. Communis. Handsome evergreen shrub, 3 to 10 feet high, very attractive. Grown for ornamental beauty, aroma of foliage and flowers and attractive berries. Fine, shiny green, pointed leaves cover every branch, making a most desirable plant for tubs and urns. Beautiful specimen.



Upright Lucidum (Pyramidale Vulgare)

Myrtus—Continued

M. Microphyllum.—Similar to Communis except in very fine foliage. A striking specimen or border for taller shrubs.

Height.	Each.	10
12 to 18-in., select balled.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	3.00	27.50

Nandina Domestica Small, very attractive shrub, white flowers in season, scarlet fruit persistent thru winter, foliage turning red in fall. Beautiful all the year. Prices, same as for Myrtus.

Oleander (Nerium).—The well known shrub bearing long, narrow leaves and very brilliant heads of colorful blossoms, good for outside effect and beautiful for cut flowers. Upright growth, good for mass and foundation planting. Unsurpassed as a lawn specimen or shrub to alternate with street trees or beautify a boulevard or park. If tops freeze back in more northern locations it will come out from the roots with luxurious growth. Unsurpassed in the tropical effect it produces. Both PINK and WHITE offered.

Height.	Each.	10	100
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$185.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	.90	7.50	60.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.60	24.00	200.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.25	11.00	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.75	15.00	130.00
Specimen, select balled.....	6.00 up.		

Palm.—The grandest of all Southern plants for shade and ornamental beauty. See pages 7 and 8.

Pampas Grass.—A green fountain of tall slender blades bearing long silky plumes of creamy color in late summer and through the autumn. Beautiful specimen or in groups. Very tropical in effect. See page 22.

PHOTINIA

P. dentata.— Beautiful, large-leaved Evergreen thriving in this section. Delightful contrast in shades of new and old foliage. Older leaves take on brilliant crimson color in winter, making it particularly desirable for foundation and mass planting. Pinching back tips of long branches makes it very dense and extremely bushy.

P. Serrulata.—Handsome, strong growing shrub, leaves long, deeply serrated, glossy, reddish bronze hue. Very striking.

Height.	Each.	10
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	1.00	8.50
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	3.25	30.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	5.00 up.	

Photinia (P. Eryobotrya Japonica).—See Loquat.

PITTOSPORUM

P. tobira.—An Evergreen unequalled in desirable peculiarities. Can be sheared to any desired shape or



Oleander Blossoms

permitted to grow informally, forming a very bushy, compact, wide-spreading shrub. Small, rounded dark green leaves. White creamy blossoms remaining on unusually long. For massing and foundation planting it is one of the best plants. In formal landscape work it is essential. Luxurious growth.

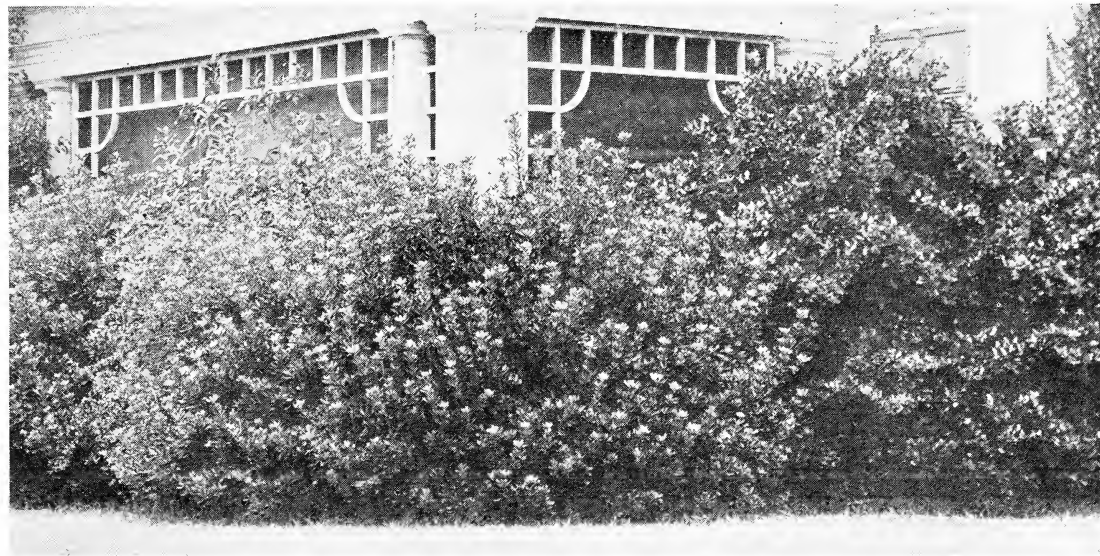
Height.	Each.	10
12 to 18-in., select balled.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	3.00	27.50
24 to 30-in., select balled.....	4.50	40.00

Satsuma Orange.—Shiny, evergreen foliage makes this plant desirable for ornamental value as well as for fruit. See page 10.

Wild Peach.—See Cherry Laurel, page 30.

Viburnum Odoratissimum.—Evergreen shrub attaining 10 feet. Broad panicles, white flowers. Red fruit turning black. Bright green leaves, glabrous, serrate. Desirable.

Height.	Each.	10
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	2.75	26.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	4.50	40.00



Pittosporum with Nepalense Ligustrum at Extreme Right



Pyramidal Juniper Excelsa Stricta Red Cedar Biota Orientalis Compacta
The above photos show specimens balled for shipment or transplanting

Conifers

The most distinctive group of Evergreens. Properly placed, they add an atmosphere of elegance to a planting not attainable with other plants. Beautiful beyond comparison, the many plants under this head are so widely varying that they are found for every purpose. For low, sharp-cut, formal hedges; perfectly symmetrical specimen plants, either compact or loosely branched; high, dense screen plantings; foundation plantings; shade and ornamental trees; and for general effectiveness in masses of shrubbery—the Conifers demand attention above all classes of plants. Hardy and thriving when established, we have found that Conifers to be successfully transplanted, must be handled with a ball of earth intact about the roots—a method perfected by us through our system of Baling and Burlapping. While all permit shaping, the lower limbs should always be left close to the ground for beauty.

ARBOR-VITAE

(BIOTAS AND THUJAS.)

There are several types of Arbor-Vitae in cultivation and that which is grown extensively in the North, the American Arbor-Vitae (Thuya) does not succeed well in our Southern section, except under particular soil conditions.

The type found to be well and generally adapted throughout the South is the Oriental or Chinese class (Biota) and it is this type which we recommend for southern plantings. The many beautiful varieties we have chosen as being the most attractive and useful will supply every need and distinguish your planting from the ordinary.

Biota Aurea nana (Dwarf Golden).—Fine plant of dwarf habit, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Compact and bushy; rich golden-tipped foliage. Always beautiful from the little plant until maturity.

Height.	Each.	10
12 to 18-in., select balled.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	4.50	40.00
24 to 30-in., select balled.....	7.00	65.00
30 to 36-in., select balled.....	9.00	80.00
Specimens, select balled.....	12.50	up.

Biota Compacta (Dwarf Green).—Handsome upright grower. Very attractive dark green foliage.

Height.	Each.	10
12 to 18-in., select balled.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12 to 18-in., not balled.....	1.25	10.00
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	3.25	30.00
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	1.70	15.00
24 to 30-in., select balled.....	6.00	55.00
30 to 36-in., select balled.....	8.00	70.00
36 to 42-in., select balled.....	11.00	100.00
42-in. specimens up, select balled.....	12.50	up.

Biota Chlensis (Chinese Arbor-vitae).—Pale, golden-green; upright, thrifty grower; fine for screens, hedges or windbreaks. Will grow anywhere, easy to transplant. Can be kept into compact tree by frequent careful pruning. Our stock has been pruned and is handsome and shapely. Medium sizes make beautiful hedges, giving immediate effects.

Height.	Each.	10	100
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$1.20	\$11.00	\$100.00
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	.60	5.00	45.00
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	1.35	13.00	120.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.75	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	1.60	15.00	140.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.10	9.00	80.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.25	21.00	190.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.40	13.00	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.00	27.50	250.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	2.00	18.00	150.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	3.50	30.00	
Specimens, select balled.....	5.00	up.	

Biota Aurea Elegantissima or Conspicua.—One of the most beautiful and artistic of all Arbor-vitae. Always maintains a perfectly symmetrical pyramidal form, branching close to the ground and tapering gradually to the tip. Probably the most golden of all Arbor-vitae. Fine in groups or as single specimens.

Height.	Each.	10
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	\$11.00	\$100.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	12.50	120.00
Specimens, select balled.....	16.00	up.

Biota Orientalis Compacta. Beautiful plants, sheared several times until perfect forms have been taken. Can match pairs for planting in tubs for decorative purposes. Give wonderful evergreen effects in plantings. Important for massing or grouping and essential to formal landscape work. Just the added touch of elegance in a specimen or two of this variety.

Biota Orientalis Pyramidal.—One of the very best varieties. Tall, attaining 15 to 20 feet. Very slender. Compact branches and foliage forming a pyramid shape. Pea green color. Very beautiful in a planting.

Height.	Each.	10	100
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$1.30	\$12.00	\$110.00
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	.70	6.00	50.00
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	1.50	14.00	130.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.85	7.50	65.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	2.00	18.00	160.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.25	11.00	100.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.50	24.00	225.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.50	14.00	130.00
Specimens, select balled.....	4.50	up.	

Juniperus Virginiana—See Red Cedar.



Here an unsightly back yard has been transformed into a place of real beauty and the value of the property increased many times the cost of the planting

Deciduous Shrubs

In this group are the great majority of brilliant flowering shrubs. Even their bareness in winter months fails to discredit their beautiful fresh spring foliage and the gorgeous many-colored blossoms. Varieties may be selected to give wealths of bright-colored flowers from very early spring until frost. Should always be included in plantings.

Pruning this class of shrubs after the blooming season always improves them, making a more bushy plant with increased number of blossoms. Do not prune when dormant, as this frequently spoils their chance for blooming.

Acacia, Cow's Horn (Cuerne de vaca).—Mexican variety bearing thorns in pairs with the resemblance giving its common name.

Height.	Each.	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	8.00

Aithea or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus).—Well known, free-blooming upright shrub. Dark green foliage; large, brilliant blossoms. Good for hedge, massing, high points, and specimen. Heaviest blooming in late summer when other plants have ceased. White, pink, and purple offered.

Height.	Each.	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.95	8.00	65.00
5 to 7 ft.....	1.25	11.50	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	2.25	20.00	175.00

California Privet.—See page 12.

Chaste Tree.—(See Vitex.)

Coral Berry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris).—Also called Indian Currant. Fine low border for foundation or mass planting; red berries remain on all winter. Never outgrows location. Hardy.

Height.	Each.	10	100
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	1.50	13.00	110.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.95	8.00	75.00

Crape Myrtle. (Lagerstroemia Indica).—Best Southern shrub. A very profuse bloomer, flowering season unusually prolonged. Makes shrub or small tree; groups of three or four will add more beauty to a planting than any shrub we know. Very hardy. Our plants have been sheared many times to make exceedingly thick and bushy from ground up, giving solid masses of color when in bloom. Effective for massing or as specimens.

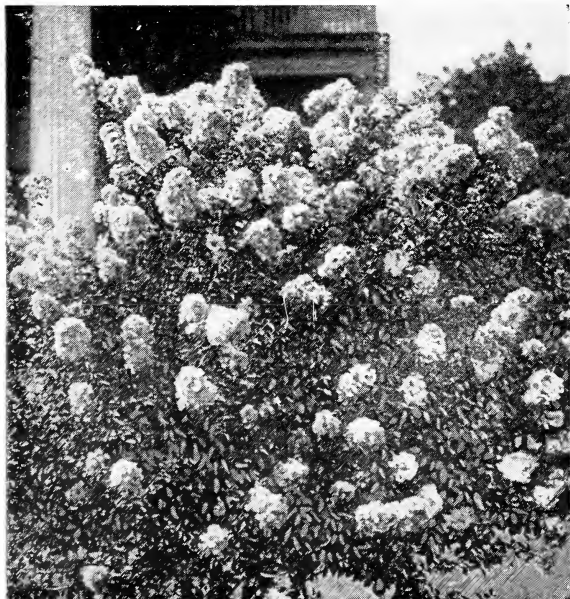
Griffing's Crimson.—A very newly introduced variety of exceeding beauty for hedges, massing, foundation planting, or as single specimens. Exceedingly dense. Brilliant flowers make solid mass of crimson from May until frost. Beautiful color.

Pink and Purple.—Exceptionally thick, bushy plants

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$1.35	\$13.00	\$125.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.70	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	1.75	16.00	140.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	.80	7.00	60.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.40	21.00	190.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.25	11.00	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.00	27.50	250.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.60	15.00	135.00
Specimen, select balled.....	4.50 up.		
Specimen, not balled.....	3.00 up.		

Desmodium. A highly developed Japanese clover making beautiful clumps of pink and white. See page 22.

Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea).—Attractive shrub with bright red bark giving good color effect. White masses of flowers followed by waxy berries. Good for massing or single plants. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each; \$9.00 per 10.



Griffing's Crimson Crape Myrtle—One of the prettiest and best shrubs

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order, or Registered Letter.
 Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price. We prefer not to fill orders for less than \$2.50.
 If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 25% of order to pay for postage. If requested, we will be glad to send more order sheets.

ANSWER QUESTIONS AND DRAW SKETCH FOR OUR FREE LANDSCAPE ADVICE.

So that we may make you a perfectly complete plan tell us: **DO YOU WANT**—Hedges?.....
Palms?..... Street Trees?..... Fruit Trees?..... Flower
Garden?..... Vegetable Garden?..... Poultry Yard?.....
Pergola?..... Sundials, seats, etc.?..... Unsightly views screened
off?..... Us to locate or rearrange Walks and Drives?.....

On separate sheet of paper give any special plants you want, and give any notes dealing with your particular needs and desires.

In order that we can give you the best possible effect without exceeding the amount you wish to expend, tell us the limit which you wish to spend now \$.....

If convenient send picture (snapshot) so we can see openings and elevations.

DRAW SKETCH HERE.

(Follow Instructions "How to Measure Home Grounds" Given on Page 5.)

MAIL TO US IMMEDIATELY FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE AND OURS. REMEMBER—IT
COSTS YOU NOTHING.

IMPORTANT: Before making out your order please read Business Department, inside back cover. Our business is conducted according to these terms, and misunderstandings or possible dissatisfaction can be avoided by careful attention to them.

GRIFFING NURSERIES

BEAUMONT, TEXAS

DATE.....192.....

GENTLEMEN:

For amount enclosed, \$.....the Trees and Plants designated below:

Send me on.....by.....
(Specify about date wanted) (Write here "Freight" "Express" or "Use your discretion.")

Name ^(Mr.)
^(Mrs.)
^(Miss).....

Street and Number.....

Post Office..... State.....

Express or Freight Office.....

[illegible]

We substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here....., in which case we will refund for shortage.

SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMER.....

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order, or Registered Letter.

Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price. We prefer not to fill orders for less than \$2.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 25% of order to pay for postage. If requested, we will be glad to send more order sheets.

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off?..... Us to locate or rearrange Walks and Drives?.....

On separate sheet of paper give any special plants you want, and give any notes dealing with your particular needs and desires.

In order that we can give you the best possible effect without exceeding the amount you wish to expend, tell us the limit which you wish to spend now.....

If convenient send picture (snapshot) so we can see openings and elevations.

DRAW SKETCH HERE.

(Follow Instructions "How to Measure Home Grounds" Given on Page 5.)

MAIL TO US IMMEDIATELY FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE AND OURS. REMEMBER—IT
COSTS YOU NOTHING.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Cont'd

Elderberry, American (*Sambucus canadensis*).—Native, very hardy. Valuable for landscape massing. Heavy panicles creamy white flowers followed by berries. 4 to 6 ft., 90c each; \$8.00 per 10.

Forsythia. (Golden Bell).—One of few good yellow flowering shrubs. Masses of blossoms early in spring before foliage. Good for massing, foundation borders and for color contrast among Evergreens. Flowers sometimes in December.

F. Intermedia densiflora.—Profusion of blossoms along stems and branches. Very attractive new variety.

F. Viridissima.—The so-called "Dark Green" variety. Shrub-like and very bushy. Twisted flowers.

Height.	Each.	10
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$.95	\$8.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.60	5.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	1.60	14.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	.80	6.50
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.65	24.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.25	10.00

Hibiscus.—(See Althea.)

Indian Currant.—(See Coral Berry.)

Japanese Flowering Quince.—(See Quince, Jap. Flowering.)

Lavender Bush.—(See Vitex.)

Lonicera. (Bush Honeysuckle).—Practically evergreen in the South. Upright, bushy in habit, beautiful flowers and fruit. Good for massing and banking.

L. Nitida.—Hardy, white blooming.

L. Fragrantissima.—The fragrance of the blossoms which appear as early as February makes it very desirable.

L. Morrowi.—Strong growing; dark green foliage; white flowers in April, followed by red fruit. Same price as Forsythia.

Oleander.—(See Evergreens, page 13.)

Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*).—Light green foliage; yellow flowers; fast-growing shrub attaining 15 to 20 feet.

Height.	Each.	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.69	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.10	9.50

Pomegranate. (*Punica granatum*).—Very dense, bushy shrub with glossy foliage. When pruned makes spiny, defensive hedge. Great abundance of bright red blossoms, making very attractive in mass planting. Good for banking, in groups, or as single specimens. Does well anywhere, retaining compact symmetrical growth.

Prices same as for Crape Myrtle.

Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus pissardi*).—Also called Thundercloud Plum. Foliage of rich reddish-purple, exceedingly valuable for color effect. Makes large shrub or small tree. Good in masses or groups; striking.

Height.	Each.	10
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.25	10.00

Quince, Japanese Flowering (*Cydonia Japonica*).—Also known as Firebush. Flowers varying, scarlet, pink, salmon and dark red. One of few winter bloomers.

Height.	Each.	10
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	\$.60	\$4.50
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.50	13.50

Red Osier.—(See Dogwood.)

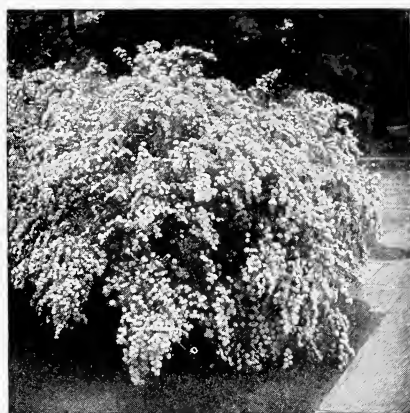
Rose of Sharon.—(See Althea.)

Salt Cedar. (*Tamarix*).—Beautiful cypress-like, blue-green foliage, produced in plumes. Informal growth. Dear lover of salt breezes and essential to plantings near coast. Good as far north as Long Island. Makes scrubby, picturesque tree in southern sections. If cut back annually best green effect is obtained. Flowers in clouds of light pink sprays.

T. africana.—Upright form, widely grown, good for massing and banking.

T. japonica plumosa.—Drooping form, heavy plumes of foliage bend gracefully. Makes admirable specimen and valuable in mass or banking. Long flowering season.

Prices same as Althea.



Spirea Van Houtte

Spirea. Dainty, graceful, flowering shrub, very desirable for informal hedges, mass or specimen planting, and for bordering the taller growing shrubs. We have selected the best Southern types for our trade.

S. Billardi.—Upright grower, light fibrous flowers.

S. Douglasi.—Deep pink flowers in dense spikes. Shrub attains 8 feet.

S. Van Houtte.—The well-known Bridal Wreath, widely grown favorite with dense foliage. Flowers cover entire plant, making long, gracefully curving branches of snow-white blossoms. Blooms in early spring, prolonged season. Leaves persistent in fall, a desirable feature. The finest of Spireas and the stand-by for plantings of flowering shrubs. Good among Evergreen for contrast. Fill low places admirably and make excellent borders or informal hedges. Beautiful for garden specimens in large clumps.

Height.	Each.	10
2 to 3 ft. stools.....	\$.80	\$6.00
3 to 4 ft. stools, select balled.....	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft. stools, not balled.....	1.15	9.50

Sumac (*Rhus typhina*).—Staghorn variety, noted for brilliant scarlet foliage in autumn, important for color. Twigs velvety. Hardy, wide range, used in landscape plantings throughout the country. Place several in group for best effect. Medium height.

Prices same as Althea.

Symphoricarpos Vulgaris.—(See Coral Berry.)

Vitex (*Agnus castus*).—Chaste or Lavender Tree. Flower and foliage noted for the distinctive lavender fragrance. Stands much abuse. Flowers from May until very hot weather and again in fall. Makes symmetrical bush or small tree. If cut back every two or three years, the very compact, bushy effect is maintained.

Prices same as Althea.

Willow, Flowering (*Chilopsis alba*).—Not the ordinary willow, but a flowering shrub native to South and Southwestern Texas, also well adapted for Central Texas conditions. Leaves light green, long, narrow. Flowers very showy in terminal racemes. Effective throughout summer. Medium height. Rapid grower. Wide spreading habit.

Prices same as Althea.

Willow, Pussy (*Salix discolor*).—The beautiful glossy-brown branches with fuzz covered buds are well known for attractiveness. To obtain a better effect each year shrub should be cut back after budding season is over.

Price same as Althea.

We can't picture the Camphor bush or tree in words—for an Evergreen of continual beauty it is "perfection" in itself.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

In this group we have listed the best medium and large growing trees suitable for shade and street planting or for ornamental value and adaptability to general landscape work.

Not only necessary for beauty and comfort, shade trees are the most advantageous means of increasing the value of Southern home property. Plant freely, and if you need advice write for our Service Bulletin No. 56, "Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Landscaping the Home," which is available for FREE distribution. Our Landscape Department will gladly advise about group planting, boulevard and street planting, recommending varieties for your local use.

IT PAYS WELL TO PLANT BALLED EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS. If you consider prices high in proportion for Balled Stock, read what we have to say about cost of balling, page 6.

Acer.—See Maple.

Arbor-Vitae.—See page 14.

Ash (*Fraxinus Rio Grande*).—See Evergreen Ash.

Ash, Green (*Fraxinus verdis*).—A native western ash of sturdy, quick growth. Rugged, hardy, upright. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Bald Cypress.—See page 15.

Banana.—Tropical, see page 21.

Bamboo.—Large varieties with feathery foliage constantly swaying with the breeze are very beautiful. See page 21.

Bay Tree.—See Magnolia Glauca.

Biota.—See page 14.

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*).—A handsome deciduous shade tree, light foliaged, rapid growing. Thrives even where moisture is lacking. Showy racemes of white, Wistaria-like blossoms, very fragrant. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Box Elder (*Acer negundo*).—Popular, small deciduous native tree with profuse attractive blossoms. Prices, see Shade Schedule.

Camphor Tree. (*Cinnamomum camphora*).—The best shade tree for the lawn or for street and park planting. Dense, bright green, glossy foliage all the year. A few leaves turning red in autumn making an exceptionally attractive sight. Clean growing and very symmetrical. No leaves to rake and the natural compact elliptical form avoids necessity for trimming. Quick, uniform growth is important feature. In spring the blending shades of green from the gold and wine colored young leaves to the rich, dark green of the mature growth make rare beauty.

The Camphor will attain 60 to 80 feet with wide spread, making a highly desirable tree for cool, dense shade. To obtain the effects desired plants should be pruned to one main stem in youth and not permitted to branch below a desired point about five feet from the ground. This is known as a "standard" type tree. For shade and street trees, this is the kind you should buy. The bushy camphors are similar, but have been trained to branch clear to the ground. For bushy types, see page 9.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$1.60	\$15.00	
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.65	5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	2.10	20.00	160.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	1.00	8.50	65.00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.60	25.00	200.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.50	13.00	100.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.25	30.00	250.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	5.50	50.00	350.00
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.50	22.50	200.00
Specimen, select balled.....	7.50 up.		
Specimen, not balled.....	4.00 up.		

Catalpa Bungei.—Known as Umbrella Catalpa, due to very symmetrical rounded head formed by dense mass of large heart-shaped leaves. Bungei tops grafted on Speciosa stocks, 6 to 8 feet from ground.

	Each.	10
Trunk 2 to 3-in. cal., tops 3 ft. spread....	\$2.25	\$20.00
Trunk 4 to 5-in. cal., tops 5 ft. spread....	3.50	30.00
Trunk 5 to 7-in. cal., tops 8 ft. spread....	6.00	50.00

Catalpa Speciosa.—A tall, quick growing tree. Profuse white blossoms in spring. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Cedars.—Certain strains of well known Red Cedar make beautiful shades. See page 15.

Celtis Occidentalis.—See Hackberry.

Cherry Laurel or Wild Peach (*P. Caroliniana*).—See page 10.

Chinese Tallow Tree.—See Tallow Tree, page 20.

Cottonwood, Texas (*Populus deltoides*).—Well known, rapid grower, bright glossy foliage. See Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Cypress (Italian; Bald).—See page 15.

Elm, White (*Ulmus Americana*).—Common native, spreading elm. Splendid tree for any purpose where broad, deep shade is required. See Deciduous Shade Schedule for prices.



Camphor Tree

Eucalyptus (Australian Gum Tree).—Most rapid growing timber tree. Adapted for commercial and ornamental plantings. Bluish green foliage very attractive in back grounds and skylines. Our tests show *Rostrata* and *Rudis* to be best varieties for Gulf sections.

Height.	Each.	10
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	3.75	35.00
Specimen, select balled.....	6.00 up.	

Evergreen Ash. (*Fraxinus Rio Grande*).—Most beautiful shade tree we know for either street or lawn purposes. Clean growth, no leaf littered lawns during late summer and early autumn. Trunk very straight, covered with grayish-white smooth bark. Foliage dark green, very glossy. Remains on tree until coldest freezing weather. First to put out young leaves in spring. To this desirable character it owes its name, being practically Evergreen in coastal sections and nearly so further north. Recommended for extensive planting in Gulf States. A rapid grower and one of few trees beautiful immediately after planting. Safe for coastal plantings where occasional salt water inundations and spray limit possible varieties. Large specimens around a new home will give the effect of being long established.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	\$.90	\$7.00	\$60.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	2.50	22.50	200.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.35	12.00	110.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	3.25	30.00	275.00
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
9 to 12 ft., select balled.....	6.00	55.00	500.00
9 to 12 ft., not balled.....	3.00	26.00	220.00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3-in. cal., select balled.....	8.00	75.00	
11 to 13 ft., 3 to 4-in. cal., select balled.....	12.50	100.00	
4-in. cal., spec. select balled....	20.00 up.		

Green Ash.—See Ash.

Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*).—Nettle Tree or Sugar Berry. One of most widely planted street and shade trees. Drouth resistant. Oblong, open head. Must be pruned to single stem and roots kept moist in shipment because of difficulty in transplanting. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Holly (*Ilex Opaca*).—Upright, symmetrical, bushy tree attaining 15 to 20 feet. Glossy, spined leaves. Scarlet berries in winter. Valuable for holiday decoration. Price same as for Magnolia.

Junipers.—See page 15.

Ligustrum Japonica (Japanese Privet).—Beautiful, broad-leaf Evergreen of sturdy, upright growth. Leaves thick, glossy, very large, beautifully curved. Frequently used to alternate with deciduous trees along streets and exceptionally favorable as lawn or shade tree. Very resistant, no diseases, does well in all soils, even where excessive lime and alkali are present. In spring there are fragrant white blossoms followed by clusters of black shiny berries making it exceptionally beautiful at the different seasons.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	\$1 20	\$11.00	\$100.00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	.65	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	1.70	16 00	150 00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	.80	7 50	70 00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	2.75	25 00	225.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.20	10 00	90 00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	3.75	35 00	300.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.75	16 00	150.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	5.50	50 00	
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.50	22.50	
Specimen, select balled.....	8.00 up.		

L. Macrophyllum.—Similar to Ligustrum Japonica with leaves of immense size changing from rich green to a brownish tinge in autumn. Distinct, very attractive variety. Same price as Japonica.

Live Oak. (*Quercus Virginiana*).—One of the finest. Most popular shade and avenue tree for the South. Beautiful canopy of small, glossy, rich green foliage. Very clean growing. Comparatively rapid grower after first few years and the small trees are exceptionally beautiful. Widely used to alternate with Palms. Flowering shrubs alternated with the perfectly evergreen Live Oak give street plantings of unrivaled beauty. For lawn and shade about the home, the Live Oak ranks first. With immense spread, it provides dense cool shade and is beautiful at all times. Perfectly symmetrical, it needs no shaping after the youngest stages. If you want an immediate effect, get the largest sizes which we can safely move by means of our Balling and Burlapping process.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	\$2 75	\$25.00	\$225.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.30	12 00	110.00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	5.00	45 00	400 00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	2.25	20 00	180.00
7 to 9 ft., 1 to 1 ½ in. cal., select balled.....	6.00	55.00	500.00
7 to 9 ft., 1 to 1 ½ in. cal., not balled.....	2.75	22.50	210.00
9 to 10 ft., 1 ½ to 2 in. cal., select balled.....	8.50	80 00	750.00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal., select balled.....	10.50	100.00	850.00
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., up, select balled.....	14.00 up.		



Live Oak (Evergreen)



Lombardy Poplars in Background for Sky Line
 Arbor-Vitae in Center, Ligustrum
 Marginatum at Right

Lombardy Poplar. (*P. Nigra*).—Also known as Italian Poplar. A very slender, unusually tall, rapid growing tree. For a quick effect in back ground or skyline, you can use no other tree so well. Retains perfect symmetrical shape, very compact pyramidal form. Breaks monotony of lower round-topped trees. A group never fails to add quality and tone to a landscape view. Require little space. Especially good for lining drives and for narrow lanes and streets. This is the tree so highly admired by American tourists in Italy. Perfectly adapted to this country and every landscape architect depends upon the Lombardy Poplar. Use a few on your own grounds.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	\$.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.30	11.50	100.00
7 to 9 ft., select balled.....	4.00	36 00	250.00
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.00	18 00	125.00
9 to 12 ft., select balled.....	5.25	50 00	450 00
9 to 12 ft., not balled.....	2.75	25 00	200.00
Specimen, select balled.....	7.50 up.		
Specimen, not balled.....	4.00 up.		

Maple, Norway. (*Acer*).—Beautiful shade or avenue tree. See deciduous Shade Schedule.

Mulberries.—Make beautiful shade trees for poultry yards, rearways, etc. See page 30.

Magnolia Grandiflora.—The broad, shiny leaf evergreen, giant of the forest. Immense white blossoms. Well known throughout South. Beautiful from small tree to maturity.

Magnolia (*Glaucia*).—Sweet or White Bay. Handsome native Evergreen. Leaves oblong or oval, green and lustrous on upper surface, pale or pearly white beneath. Fragrant, creamy-white flowers in late spring and early summer on trees of all sizes. We only offer grades 3 feet and under. By pruning, this size can be kept into large shrub form, a beautiful sight when in blossom.

Height.	Each.	10
18 to 24-in., select balled.....	\$2 00	\$18.00
18 to 24-in., not balled.....	1.25	10 00
2 to 3 ft., select balled.....	2 60	23 00
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	1.90	17 50
3 to 4 ft., select balled.....	3.25	30 00
4 to 5 ft., select balled.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 7 ft., select balled.....	5.50	50.00

Oaks.—See Live Oaks, Willow Oaks, Water Oaks.

Palms.—Fine shade in groups. See pages 7 and 8.

Pecan.—Beautiful shade tree, used more than any other for this purpose during recent years. Get improved varieties and profit from nuts as well. See pages 28 and 29.

Persimmon.—Japanese varieties give beautiful, delicious fruit. Highly ornamental. See page 26.

Privet.—See Ligustrum, pages 11 and 12.

Poplar.—See Cottonwood, Lombardy, Tulip.

Red Cedar.—See page 15.

Salt Cedar.—See page 17.

A COMPARISON ON CALDER AVENUE



A Clean Yard Under Chinese Tallow Trees

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).—Valuable native tree, rapid grower, brilliant color change in autumn. See Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Salix.—See Willows.

Sycamore or Oriental Plane.—Strain of common rapid growing, tall shade or street tree. For quick effect. See Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Tamarix.—See page 17.

Tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*).—Cleanest of deciduous trees. Compact, dense head of small, bright green leaves. A beautiful shade tree and very desirable for streets or avenue. Excellent for coast section, some of the finest shade specimens being of this tree. Highly desirable for any purpose. Attains 40 feet.

Height.	Each.	10	100
7 to 9 ft., 1 to 1 1/2-in. cal., select balled.....	\$3.00	\$28.00	\$260.00
7 to 9 ft., 1 to 1 1/2-in. cal., not balled.....	2.00	18.00	160.00
9 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal., select balled.....	5.50	50.00	450.00
9 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal., not balled.....	3.00	26.00	210.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3-in. cal., select balled.....	7.50	70.00	650.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3-in. cal., not balled.....	3.50	30.00	
Specimens, select balled.....	8.00 up.		
Specimens, not balled.....	5.00 up.		

Texas Umbrella (*Melia azadirach umbraculiformis*).—Best strain of common Chinaberry, assuming dense, spreading, umbrella-shaped head. In groups form a solid shade; always cool in hottest months. Price, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 ea; \$8.00 for 10.

Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).—Beautiful tree for lawn, park or street planting. Attains 150 feet and more. Majestic appearance, bright foliage, attractive flowers. See Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Umbrella.—See Texas Umbrella and Catalpa Bungei.

Willows.—See pages 17 and 20.

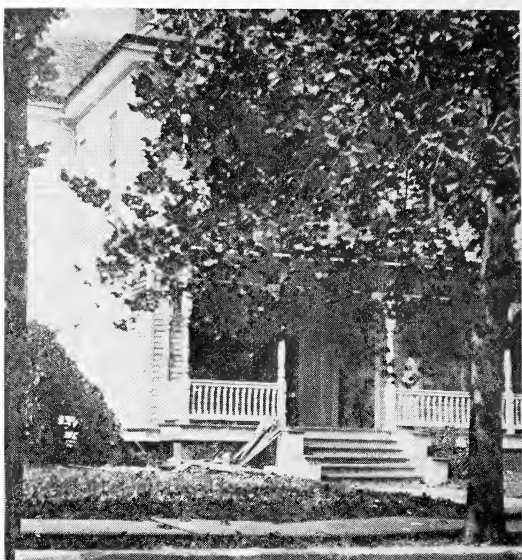
Walnuts.—See page 30.

Wild Peach or Cherry Laurel.—See page 10.

Water Oaks (*Quercus aquatica*).—Very rapid grower, almost evergreen, grows anywhere. Spreading graceful branches. Widely known. See Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*).—Beautiful, very hardy shade tree with handsome foliage turning pale yellow in fall. Prefers moist soils. Widely used in Gulf Region. See Deciduous Shade Schedule.

Willow, Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*).—A native of Asia; long, slender, olive-green branches gracefully drooping downward. Unexcelled effect for lawn or park. Gives double beauty to screen plantings. Near pools and streams, no other plant so beautiful. See Deciduous Shade Schedule.



The Sycamore Trees have the Ground Covered with Leaves as Shown in this Picture from about May 1st

Willow, American (*Salix communis*). (*S. Americana*).—The common willow, thriving in any moist soil. Attractive for shade and naturalistic planting, used as windbreak. See Deciduous Shade Schedule for price.

DECIDUOUS SHADE SCHEDULE

Prices cover only varieties referring to this schedule at bottom of each description so indicated.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	\$1.15	\$10.00	\$75.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.40	12.50	100.00
7 to 9 ft., not balled.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
9 to 12 ft., not balled.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
12 to 14 ft., not balled.....	3.00	25.00	225.00
Specimen.....	5.00 up.		

When not dormant or after new growth starts, these Deciduous Trees priced above should be balled Double price listed.

SUGGESTED SHRUBS AND TREES FOR BORDERS, WIND-BREAKS, AND SCREENS

For low borders and screen 6 to 10 feet high we suggest Ligustrums, Pittosporum, Abelia Grandiflora, Cape Jasmine, Crape Myrtle, Spirea, Japanese Quince, Althea, etc. Prices under each. See Index.

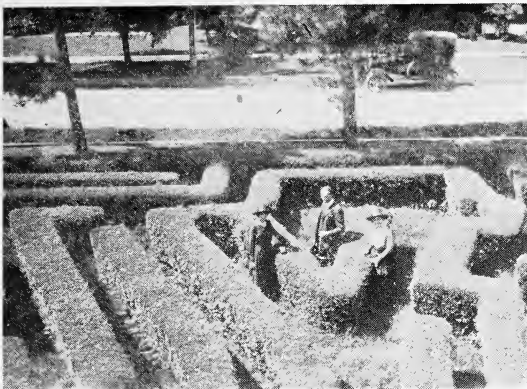
For high borders, screens or windbreaks we suggest Oriental Arbor Vitae, Bamboo, Banana, Camphor, Crape Myrtle, Grasses, Japanese Persimmon, Ligustrum Amur-ensis, Ligustrum Japonica, Ligustrum Macrophyllum, Oleanders, Palms, Pomegranate, and Vitex (Lavender).

Lombardy Poplars make effective screens and wind-breaks, extremely high and narrow. Rapid grower.

HEDGE PLANTS

For low sheared hedges Amoor River Privet and Citrus Trifoliata are the best and most practical for the South. Plants should be placed in loose, very rich soil at intervals of 6 to 12 inches. To give more density to the hedge, plant in two rows a few inches apart, zig-zagging from one row to the other so that no two plants in succession come in the same row. Cut plants back to within 8 or 10 inches of the ground so they will branch out thick at the bottom. Shear hedge often, not allowing new growth more than 4 to 6 inches between shearings and only letting 1/2 inch or so of the new growth remain after each shearing. This practice will give you a very beautiful, solid wall of green, any shape you may desire.

HEDGE PLANTS—Cont'd



A Maze planted with Amoor River Privet

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurensis*).—Most popular and valuable hedge for the South. Very beautiful evergreen, dense in growth, dark green, very compact, and establishes a very good hedge in one year. Very hardy and well adapted to general planting. Exceedingly beautiful and permits shearing to any height or shape.

California Privet (*L. Ovalifolium*).—Used in Northern states and will grow in South. Not recommended.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET (*L. AMURENSIS*).

Height.	10	100	1000
1 yr., 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
2 yr., 2 to 3 ft., bushy.....	2.00	15.00	125.00
2 yr., 3 to 5 ft., bushy.....	2.50	20.00	150.00
3 yr., 4 to 6 ft., bushy.....	3.50	30.00	250.00

Vines

Beautiful, artistic vines quickly make beauty spots of every nook and cranny, hide all unsightly views, and surround the home with colorful, fragrant blossoms.

Ampelopsis.—See Boston Ivy.

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine).—Brilliant blossoms; dense vine with spread often 50 feet; for any moist soil. Yellow, Orange, Red, Blue.

Bougainvillea (Japan Paper Flower).—Exquisite magenta colored flowers, hardy, woody vine. From pots only.

Coral Vine.—See Rosa de Montana.

Ficus Repens.—See Rubber, Climbing.

Grape.—Classic effect on arbors, pergolas, etc. See page 27.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*).—The favorite of grandmother's day and unsurpassed for evergreen foliage and fragrance. Use for beauty over bare corners, on fences, for terrace and embankment covers, in trees, among the shrub borders, and it makes a beautiful hedge when planted closely without support. Hall's Japan and Golden Netted varieties offered.

Ivy, Boston (*Ampelopsis vetchii*).—Best cover for brick and stone. Glossy green foliage takes brilliant color in fall.

Ivy, English (*Hedera helix*).—Thick leathery leaves; good ground cover, thrives in shade, dark evergreen foliage.

Improved Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis Englemanni*).—Finer cut leaves, shorter joints, more rapid growth. For walls and porches.

Jasmine, Italian.—Beautiful plant with profusion of yellow blossoms. Canes bright green, dense, fine foliage.

Jasmine, Carolina Yellow (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).—Very graceful, slender, rapid growing native evergreen bearing profusion fragrant yellow blossoms.

Rosa de Montana (*Antignon leptopus*).—Called Queen's Crown, Mexican Vine, Coral Vine, etc. Widely popular. Rapid grower with wealth of long pink panicles of flowers, wistaria-like. If tops freeze down, luxurious early spring growth quickly reaches former size. Covers trellis, porch or tree before blooming season. From pots only.

Roses, Climbing.—See page 22.

Rubber, Climbing (*Ficus Repens*).—Most perfect creeper known, adhering to any surface, is the admired vine in foundations and covering entrances and corners. No stucco home can be without it. Small, glossy leaves, dense close-lying growth. From pots only.

Trumpet Vine.—See Bignonia.

Vinca Minor.—The glossy, thick-leaf, dark green periwinkle with blue flowers from early summer until late fall. Most attractive. From pots only.

Wandering Jew.—The old-fashioned trailing vine, exceptionally good for hanging baskets, window boxes, and porch boxes. Good ground cover for shady spots. From pots only.

Wistaria (*W. Chinensis multijuga*).—A climbing tree in itself. Exceedingly popular for long, drooping clusters, fragrant purplish blossoms. Unsurpassed for porches, pergolas, and for festooning cedars, black locusts, etc.

PRICES, VINES AND CREEPERS.

	Each.	10	100
Field grown, 1 yr.....	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
Field grown, 2 yrs.....	.75	6.50	50.00
Field grown, 3 yrs.....	1.10	9.00	65.00
From small pots.....	.45	3.00	
From 4 to 5-in. pots.....	.75	6.50	

(All plants pot-grown so indicated after description.)



Ficus Repens, or Climbing Rubber

Bamboos, Grasses
Bulbous Plants

Beautiful rapid growing miscellaneous ornamentals needed for filling vacancies and for economical masses. Give the tropical effect every Southern home should strive for.

Bamboo (*Bambusa*).—Dense, plume-like, evergreen foliage. Makes beautiful specimens, unequaled for screens, windbreaks, and tropical effect. Grows anywhere. Besides ornamental value, Bamboo is most useful plant. Supplies canes for children's games, stakes for vegetables, vines, etc., and scores of other usages.

B. Argentea (Japanese).—Attains 40 feet. Beautiful, very serviceable. Dark green, rounded form.

B. Argentea striata.—Same except foliage striped with white.

B. Falcata.—Fine leaf, small growing species, attains 6 to 10 feet.

B. Verticillata.—Canes striped yellow, rank grower, attains 30 to 40 feet. One of best for specimen clumps and windbreaks.

	Each.	10
Small stool clump.....	\$.50	\$4.00
Medium stool clump.....	1.00	8.00
Large stool clump.....	2.50	20.00

Banana (*Musa sapientum*).—No foliage so good in tropical effect for landscape massing or specimen planting. Grown throughout lower South by taking up bulbs in late fall and burying, covering with leaves first, then soil. Soon make beautiful showing when set out in spring.

	Each.	10
2 to 3 ft., stalk or small bulb.....	\$.45	\$3.50
3 to 5 ft., stalk or medium bulb.....	.75	6.50
5 to 7 ft., stalk or large bulb.....	1.00	8.00

LOMBARDY POPLARS GIVE A CLASSICAL TOUCH—PUT A GROUP OR ROW IN YOUR BACK-GROUND TO FRAME THE VIEW OF YOUR HOME.

BAMBOOS, GRASSES AND BULBOUS PLANTS—Continued

Cannas.—Price of Bulbs same as Tuberose.

Cactus, Spineless (*Opuntia Ellisiana*).—Unique, attractive plant, good for bordering Evergreen and Deciduous shrub masses. Widely grown for stock food.



Bamboo used as Hedge

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommends highly. Burbank's varieties freeze out here, ours have withstood zero weather.

	Each.	10	100
Leaf cuttings.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Rooted plants.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

Century Plant.—(*Agave Americana*).—Well known. Prices, small plants, 50c; medium plants, \$1.00; large plants, \$2.00 and up.

Desmodium.—A Japanese Bush Clover.—(*Lespedeza sieboldi*).—A fine developed variety of the sweet clover family. Good, bushy grower, almost constantly in bloom. Flowers very fragrant. Used in low borders, for hedges, and as specimen plants. Enriches the soil. Purple and white. Prices, same as for Bamboo.

Eulalia Grass (*Miscanthus*).—Ornamental grasses attaining 5 to 6 feet. Used for specimen and borders. Attractive tropical aspect. Prices, same as for Bamboo.

E. Univittata.—Bushy clumps, well formed, solid dark green blades.

E. Variegata.—Similar, white stripes lengthwise of blades.

E. Zebrina.—Similar with white cross striping.

Eulalia Grass.

Lespedeza.—See Desmodium.

Lily, Easter.—Well known everywhere, easily grown outside.

Lily, Crinum.—Wide blade-leaf, averaging 1 to 3 feet long. Blooms late summer and early fall producing long stalk with several gorgeous colored blossoms. Hardy. Multiplies rapidly. Bulbs, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Narcissus.—Both white and yellow. Price of Bulbs same as Tuberose.

Pampas Grass.—Finest ornamental grass. A fountain of green on the lawn. Creamy, golden plumes in late summer and fall. Beautiful. Price same as for Bamboo.

Spanish Dagger or Bayonet.—See Yucca.

Tube Roses, Mexican Everblooming.—Superior variety giving abundance of flowers when others are scarce. Long stems bearing many waxy, pure white, exceedingly fragrant blossoms.

Prices, bulbs, 90c per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

Yucca.—Spanish Dagger or Bayonet. Well known. Good for marking property lines and for tropical effect.

Price, large stalks, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Griffing's Everblooming Roses

Griffing's Roses are known throughout the Southern states for their high quality and productiveness. Every one of our bushes is field grown on low budded, non-sprouting stalks and are varieties especially adapted to the coast country.

Prices of Roses (except as noted):	Each.	10
1 Year, Small.....	\$0.50	\$4.50
2 Year, Strong Plants.....	.75	6.00
3 Year, Large, our selection only.....	1.00	7.00

Classification.—Roses are descended from several distinct classes of families and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Chi.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

American Beauty (H. P.)—Large, full, beautiful red, upright, strong grower on heavy land. Price 2 year, \$1.50 each.

Baby Rambler (P.)—Crimson Rambler in dwarf form. Clear, brilliant ruby red. Hardy and healthy, attaining a height of 20 inches, blooming in profusion.

Bride (T.)—Superb pure white. Buds long, pointed.

Bessie Brown (H. T.)—Erect stems; full, deep blooms with enormous petals; white, flushed with pink, growing deeper toward center.

Black Prince (H. P.)—Velvety crimson with shadings of purplish black. Upright, strong growth. Price 2 year, \$1.50 each.

Cl. Devonensis (Cl. T.)—Sometimes called the Magnolia rose, as the blooms are so large and petals so thick and waxy, and the fragrance is so distinctly different from other roses. White tinged with the most delicate pink. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds surrounded by beautiful foliage. Strong climber.

Cl. Bridesmaid (Cl. T.)—Much the same as the bush Bridesmaid. A good vigorous climber.

Cl. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Beautiful large double white roses of remarkable substance, borne on long, stiff stems like forced roses. A strong climber, good bloomer.



Cl. Bridesmaid



Sunburst

Cl. Caroline Testout (Cl. T.)—Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large cup-shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.

Cl. Wooton (Cl. T.)—Bright, magenta-red, passing to violet-crimson. Richly shaded. It is a sport from the famous bush Rose of the same name. Produces a great profusion of flowers.

Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Brilliant, satiny, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose; immense broad petals and extremely large flowers.

Countess of Gosford (H. T.)—Ideal bedding rose. Strong grower and constant bloomer. Exquisite salmon pink with delicate shadings of rose. Vigorous spreading growth.

Etolte de France (H. P.)—Lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Fine cupped formed buds borne on strong, stiff stems. Deliciously fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Medium spreading growth.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—One of the purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

Helen Gould (H. T.)—Beautiful rosy crimson roses of splendid form and texture. Long, pointed buds lasting well after cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading growth.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—Called the Giant Pink from Holland. Of distinctive merit. Price, 2 year, \$1.50 each.

Joseph Hill (H. T.)—Salmon yellow with pink edges, long buds and full flowers of good substance.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Pure white. Freest bloomer and best all-around rose. A general favorite. Small, upright.

Killarney (Pink) (H. T.)—The popular Irish rose. Semi-double, with immense petals of good substance. Beautiful in the bud. Glowing pink. Vigorous, small, upright growth.

Killarney Queen (H. T.)—Same habit of growth and free blooming qualities as its parent, the Killarney, while its splendid petals are even larger and of a more glowing pink.

Killarney (White) (H. T.)—Same good qualities of growth and habits as its parent, the Killarney, only petals are pure white.

Mad. de Watteville (T.)—Creamy white edged pink. Vigorous grower and splendid bloomer.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz (T.)—Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duchess de Brabant and is sometimes called the White Duchess. Dainty, cup-shaped blooms of silvery white, softly shaded most delicate pink. Very free bloomer.

Mad. Jules Grolez (H. T.)—Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

Maman Cochet (Pink) (T.)—Rosy pink shading to silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size and opening into full, double bloom of marked fragrance. Medium spreading grower.

Maman Cochet (White) (T.)—Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the pink Cochet and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shading of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

Marechal Niel (Yellow) (Cl. N.)—The grand old southern favorite with a fragrance equaled by none. Full, double, golden yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at their door. More calls for these than for all other climbers combined. Price, 2 yr., \$1.50 each.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H. T.)—Strong rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot yellow, delicately fragrant. Open flowers large and semi-double, lasting well. A splendid bloomer.

Mrs. Dudley Cross (H. T.)—Beautiful creamy white with delicate edging of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy yellow. Full double blooms. Finely formed buds. Strong vigorous grower. Good bloomer. Spreading habit. Thornless. Price, 2 yr., \$1.50 each.

Paul Neyron (H. P.)—Largest rose known. Even surpassing hothouse grown American Beauties. Deep, rosy pink, full double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

Radiance (H. T.)—Rosy carmine reverse of petals, beautiful silver tint, large, full, fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, long, stiff stems. This is one of the best we have seen in the South. Price, 2 yr., \$1.50 each.

Rosa Rugosa.—This is a very interesting rose, of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage. We offer this variety in assorted colors.

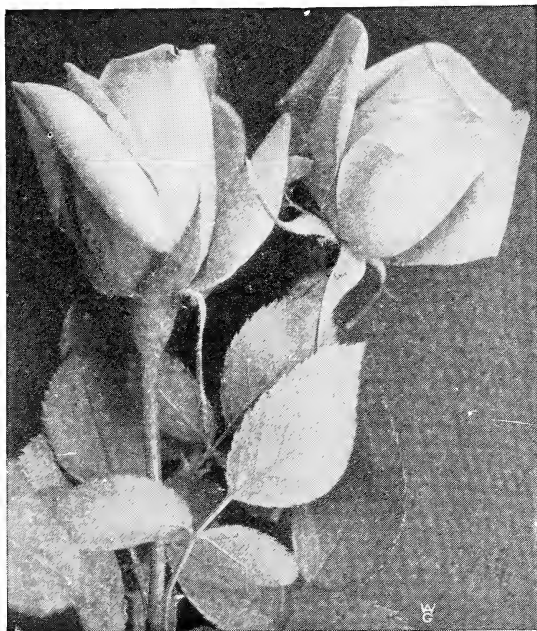
Sunburst (H. T.)—One of the most popular of the newer roses. Long pointed buds of richest, coppery yellow, shading to golden yellow. A dream in intense colorings. The most popular rose introduced in recent years. Medium, spreading. Price, 2 yr., \$1.50 each.

Wellesley (H. T.)—Bright, clear salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; tall, stiff canes; vigorous, healthy, and free.

White American Beauty (H. P.)—One of purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

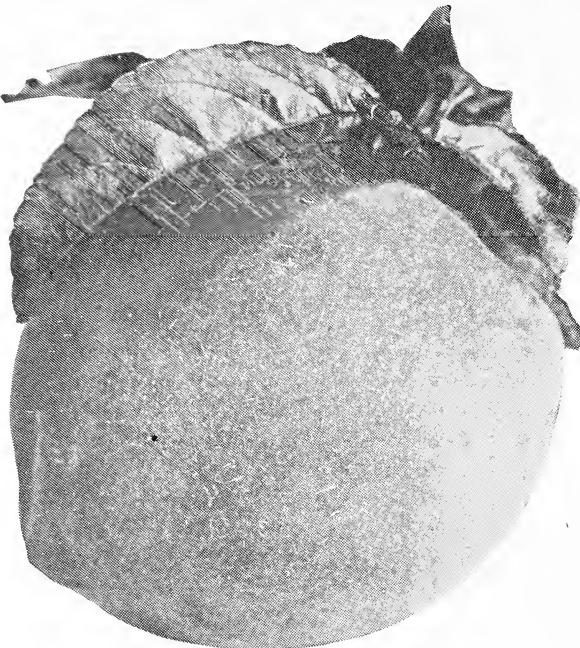
White La France (H. T.)—Large and finely formed buds and blooms having broad petals of silvery white with very delicate pink shadings. A fragrant free and continuous bloomer.

Winnie Davis (T.)—Soft apricot pink shading to flesh tints. Very double, resembling a camellia when open. Splendid bloomer and vigorous grower. Tall spreading habit.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Fruit Department



Elberta Peach

General Information for Orchard Planters

ORCHARDS.—The land that will produce the best farm crops will also produce the best orchards. Rolling, well-drained lands are best for all varieties of trees. You may cultivate, fertilize and give the best care to your trees, but they will not produce unless the soil and drainage conditions are right. Therefore, we urge that you do not plant our good trees on land too poor for other plantings.

ARRANGEMENTS OF PLANTINGS.—Whether planting for home consumption or market purposes, the approximate growth, height and spread of the individual tree should be considered. Proper distance, that is, in allowing each tree plenty of room for spreading growth is a very important factor in a medium or large planting. Longer-lived and larger trees should be planted at a greater distance apart than the shorter-lived trees, which can be interplanted to a very good advantage.

If you wish information about Grouping, ask for our General Fruits Bulletin No. 71 and Bulletin on Ornamental Planting, No. 56.

Peaches

Every home garden should contain peach and other fruit trees.

The leading fruit of the South—viewed from either the standpoint of the commercial orchardist, the farmer or for the home—the Peach ranks first. If the right varieties are selected for the locality it succeeds over wider range of territory and soil conditions than any other fruit. As a market fruit for either local or for distant markets, it surpasses almost all other fruits in popularity and quantity consumed.

Home and Local Markets.—Every farmer and every home owner with space for a few trees should first plant for the home, and if space will permit, enough for local markets. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay. A few dozen trees will not only provide all the fruit the family can consume, but enough to sell to neighbors and to buy all of the sugar and pay the expenses of canning enough fruit to keep the table supplied the year round. The canning and preserving of peaches with one of the small home canning outfits now on the market is simple and easy.

Peaches on Peach Root.—We grow our peaches on high, cut-over pine lands, with good clay sub-soil, on the native seedling roots, making our trees especially adapted to the southern coast soils.

Arp Beauty.—Medium, oblong, yellow, bluish tint. Flesh yellow, good quality. Freestone. Good commercial peach. Ripe June 1st to 10th.

Belle of Georgia.—Large, showy, clear, creamy, tinted red. Flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.

Cabler's Indian.—(The old style Indian peach.) Medium size, color red, flesh red with purple veins, rich, acid, cling. July 15th.

Carman.—Large, oval, creamy white, juicy, fine flavor, freestone. June 15th to July.

Dewey.—June 12. Earliest of pure yellow freestones.

Early Wheeler.—The finest early peach, specially for North and Northwest Texas. Large, with clear meat, overspread with red.

Elberta.—Best known commercial variety. Very large, rich yellow, red cheeks. Good shipper. Freestone.

Glenn.—A valuable freestone; large, oval, yellow, washed red; flesh yellow, red about pit; ships good. June 5th to 15th.

Greensboro.—Large, good quality, bright red; flesh white and juicy. Semi-cling. June 1st.

Heath Cling.—Large, oval, white, with red. Flesh white, firm. Cling. September.

Honey.—Medium size, creamy yellow; flesh white, firm, sprightly flavored. Freestone. June 5th to 20th.

Jewell.—Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow, juicy, freestone. May 15th to 30th.

Mamie Ross.—Large, white, shaded carmine; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. Cling. June 1st.

Mayflower.—Large, lightly colored, good quality semi-cling. Ripens early in May.

Minnie Stanford.—A new variety in Texas. Claimed to be the best Texas peach.

Nix's Late.—Large, oblong, pure white, highly flavored. Fine late peach. Good canner. Cling. September.

Pallas.—Medium size to large, yellow washed with red, fine grained, excellent flavor, freestone. June 15th to 25th.

Power's September.—Splendid Southern peach for home and local markets. Freestone. September.

Thurber.—Large white; red cheeks. Flesh white, red at pit. Among most profitable varieties. Freestone. July 5th to 15th.

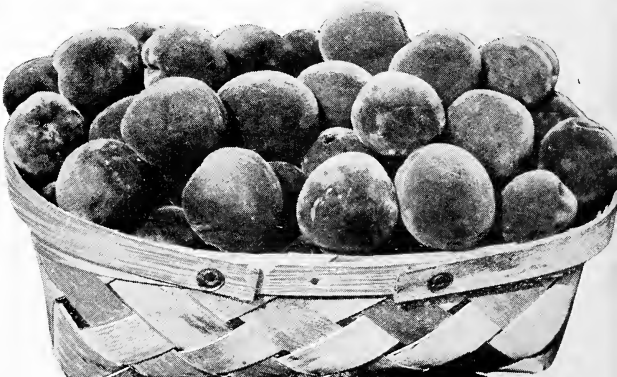
Stanley.—Medium to large size, nearly round, creamy red; flesh white, red at pit; very sweet; good quality; especially desirable for sweet pickles. Cling. Last of June.

Stinson.—White, red cheek. Regular, one of best all-around late peaches.

Triumph.—Very early, vigorous; medium to large, yellow. Flesh yellow. Freestone. May.

Waddell.—Medium to large, oblong, rich creamy white. Flesh firm, rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best. Freestone. Early June.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	5.50	45.00
4 to 5 ft. Branched.....	.75	6.00	55.00
5 to 7 ft. Branched.....	1.00	8.50	70.00

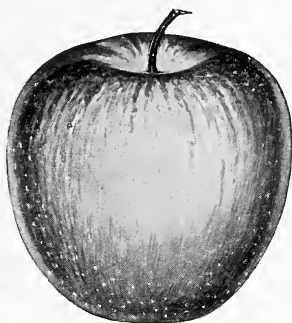


A Product from the Back Yard

(Photographs very much reduced.)



Southland Pears



Mason Apple



Terrell Plum

Plums

Plums are becoming more popular each year and more widely planted. The tree thrives over a very wide area and fruits admirably in soil where peach is grown. The same character of cultivation, pruning and care as peach should be followed.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter for poultry.

Abundance.—Medium to large, round pointed; sub-acid. Slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

Burbank.—Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm, and meaty.

Excelsior.—Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties and native Southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripens in May.

Florida.—A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish yellow; overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general Southern planting. June.

Gonzales.—Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.

Happiness.—Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 10th to 20th.

Hoyt.—A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tested. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large; purplish red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.

McCartney.—Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.

Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus Pissardi*).—See page 17.

Red June.—Vigorous grower, prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion red, showy. Flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

Stumpe or Howe.—Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower South. Ripe in May.

Terrell.—Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	5.50	45.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	6.00	55.00
5 to 7 ft.	1.00	8.50	70.00

Pears

Standard Varieties.—On account of blight there are not many of the soft good eating Pears that will succeed in the South. We list as Standard Pears the Garber, Kieffer, Le Conte, and Sand varieties.

Garber.—Rapid grower, prolific, large size, good quality. Ripens in September. Adapted to all sections in the South.

Kieffer.—Large, yellow with bright cheek. Juicy, brittle, good quality. September and October. The universal business Pear for interior sections of South.

Le Conte.—Very quick, strong grower, early bearer. Fruit large, pale lemon-yellow. Good shipper and good market variety.

Sand Pear.—This is the one pear which is an absolutely certain crop in the South. The trees are incomparably vigorous in growth; attain an enormous size and never fail to bear an almost wonderful crop. Absolutely free from blight. Very large, juicy, semi-acid. Excellent shipping qualities. A good market fruit.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	5.50	45.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	6.00	55.00
5 to 7 ft.	1.00	8.50	70.00

SPECIAL BLIGHT-PROOF VARIETIES.

Besides the Standards, we have two Special Pears, "Dixie and Southland." These two have proved far superior to the other varieties, being finer eating Pears and having better preserving qualities; also resisting the blight better.

Dixie.—A new variety, originated in Southern Georgia, of marked vitality and wonderfully prolific.

Southland.—An excellent preserving or canning Pear. When cooked, holds its white color, not turning brown like most varieties of pears. As an eating pear, it is fine when fruit is picked when nearly fully grown and ripened in a cool, close, dark place.

Prices of special varieties:

Height.	Each.	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.90	\$7.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.10	9.00
5 to 7 ft.	1.50	12.00

Apples

It pays to plant only a few varieties in the lower South. We list two specials which have proven to be the best.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

Mason.—Originating in Southern Texas. Has produced 15 successive crops. Greenish-yellow covered with red and yellow specks. Ripens in July.

Day.—Originating in Mississippi. Received the third prize and bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition. Medium size, red striped on one side and yellow transparent on the other. Ripens in June.

Height.	Each.	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.10	\$9.00
5 to 7 ft.	1.50	12.00

APPLES—STANDARD VARIETIES.

Early Harvest.—Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy, good quality and productive. June.

Red Astrachan.—Medium to large, bright crimson, excellent fruit for sauce and pies and to eat from the hand. Yellow, striped red. September to October.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.75	\$6.00	\$55.00
5 to 7 ft.	1.00	8.50	70.00



Persimmons are a Delicious Fall Fruit for the South

Japanese Persimmons

Are destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower South. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American. The cost of cultivation, care, and production, is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grape fruit or apple. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Tree should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the winter and the orchard sowed with cowpeas; no cultivation necessary during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for hay or as a mulch. Fertilizer should be applied in March.

Galley.—The pollinating variety to be planted among other varieties; one to every seven or eight is recommended.

Hacheya.—Very large, oblong. Conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive. One of the best for general planting.

Tsuru.—Long pointed variety. Bright-red; flesh orange-color with darker coloring near the seed. Prolific.

Hyakume.—Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-oblato flattened at the ends; skin light, bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet crisp, and meaty even while hard. A splendid persimmon.

Tamopan.—Unusually high growing tree; fruit exceedingly large, bright orange-red color. Seedless, stands shipping well, not astringent, fine quality.

Triumph.—Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market. Good shipper. The choicest of all varieties.

Tane Nashi.—The best known and most popular variety in general. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth, and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

Yemon.—Large, tomato-shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish; generally seedless, quality good.

Zengi.—Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific.

It is of the dark-meated class being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.

Height.	Each.	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.60	\$5.50	\$45.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6.00	55.00
5 to 7 ft.....	1.00	8.50	70.00
2 yrs., heavy branched	2.25	18.00	150.00
3 yrs., fruiting, 2 in. cal.....	5.00	45.00	

Figs

Fresh figs on the markets for table use and preserving are also meeting with ready sale, and when properly picked and packed, can be transported successfully several hundred miles.

Commercial fig growing for supplying preserving plants is gradually extending throughout the South. Planting should be made on heavy soils or where clay is close to the surface. They can be planted 10 to 12 feet apart in rows 15 to 18 feet.

The yield is very heavy, thousands of pounds of fruit being produced per acre.

They require good fertilization, intense cultivation, and, if regularly sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture, will hold their leaves late in the season—greatly extending producing period.

Preserved figs are becoming one of the most popular dessert fruits in hotels, cafes, dining cars and on home tables. Up to the present time the supply has not begun to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand.

Get Griffing's Bulletin No. 76, "The Fig—Its Cultivation and Uses." Free.

Brunswick.—Very large, purplish black shading to dark red near stem; flesh rich, firm, good quality; early bearer; ripen throughout the season; productive. Free grower.

Celestial.—Sometimes called Little Sugar Fig; the sweetest of all varieties. Is found growing in most every door yard in the coast country, proving its adaptability. Ripens in mid-season.

Green Ischia.—Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steadiest, and most prolific.

Lemon.—Large, lemon colored, retaining natural color when preserved. Ripens early.

Magnolia.—Large sized, light colored, handsome fruit. Vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for preserving, this variety being one of the favorites with Texas planters for commercial growing.

White Adriatic.—Wherever it has been planted it adapts itself more readily to a wider range of soil, climatic conditions, etc., than any other variety.

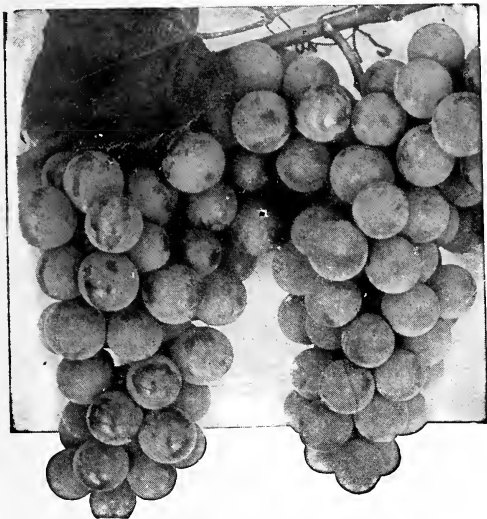
The fruit is of medium size, roundish, with a medium neck. The skin is very thick, greenish in shade, turning to yellow when ripe. The pulp is of a white color with violet streaks; ripens in mid-season.

Yellow Neches.—Resembles Celestial; splendid variety originating at Beaumont, Texas. Desirable for home or market use.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	6.00	50.00
5 to 7 ft.....	.80	7.00	60.00
2 yrs., heavy branched	2.00	17.50	



Brunswick Figs



Concord Grapes

Grapes

Grapes reach their highest perfection in the greater part of the South and all the bunch or trellis varieties ripen fruit quite early, when the market is bare and prices are high. Nothing need be said of their value for home use.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE

(Vitis Rotundifolia).—Scuppernong family. Native Southern type. A popular grape on all Southern markets. Makes very fine wines and grape juice. Well adapted throughout the South. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6 1/2 feet high.

Black Scuppernong.—Large, black, delicious flavor. Early bearer. Fine quality.

Eden.—Large, black; delicate flavor; large black cluster; early bearer. Fine quality, productive, free from disease.

Flowers.—Large, splendid quality. Very late. Black.

James.—Very large, purplish-black. Rich, sweet, juicy.

Labama.—Large black berries; vigorous. Prolific.

Male Muscadine.—To pollinate the blossoms of bearing vines; should be one to about each six bearing varieties.

San Rubra.—Fruit clear translucent red; small berries in clusters 2 or 3 times size of scuppernong, of best quality.

Thomas.—Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality.

White Scuppernong.—Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. Vines produce abundantly.

TRELLIS OR BUNCH GRAPES

The most generally planted and popular type. Vines should be planted in rows 10 feet apart with vines 8 feet apart in rows. The vines should be trained to a small post or on trellises and severely pruned each spring.

Agawam.—Strong grower, large bunch, dark, reddish-brown. Good quality.

Champion.—Large, black, tender, rich. Best of jelly grapes.

Carman.—Vigorous, free from disease; prolific, large cluster. Berry medium size, black, firm, tender, fine quality.

Concord.—Blue-black, an old favorite.

Delaware.—Small, solid bunches. Very sweet.

Diamond, Moore's.—Like Concord except for beautiful white color.

Moore's Early.—Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black, flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

Niagara.—White, large, showy, good market variety.

Salem.—Bunch and berry large; round, coppery-red, tender, juicy, sweet, good quality. Early market.

Grade.	Each.	10	100
1 year.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 year.....	.50	4.50	40.00
3 year.....	.65	6.00	50.00

Blackberries - Dewberries

The prairies and woodlands of the lower South are the native home of Dewberries and Blackberries. There is no place in the world where they are more productive or the quality better.

The improved cultivated varieties offered here are the choicest of their kind and a few canes will give you many dishes of choice fruit during season and a nice surplus for canning, preserves, and jam. There is a nice profit in growing these improved berries for your local market.

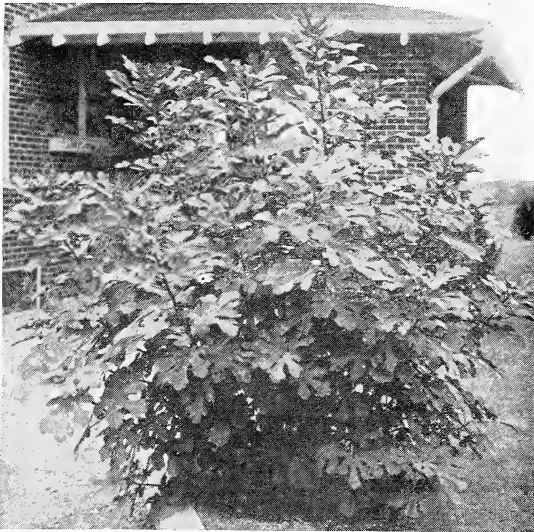
Dallas Blackberry.—Vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive. A valuable market berry.

Lawton Blackberry.—Vigorous grower. Prolific bearer.

Austin Dewberry.—Large, acid, vigorous. Prolific.

Hauptberry.—Very fine quality.

Grade.	10	100	1000
1 yr., field grown.....	\$1.50	\$10.50	\$67.50
2 yr., field grown.....	3.00	18.75	120.00



The Fig Tree Makes a Very Fine Ornamental Shrub as well as a Fruit Producer

Pomegranates

An old historical fruit. Thrives throughout the South, making a large shrub or small tree. Fruit is liked by many. Scarlet flowers an added attraction. Fruit meets ready sale.

Height.	Each.	10
2 to 3 ft., bushy.....	\$.75	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft., bushy.....	1.00	7.50
4 to 5 ft., bushy.....	1.25	10.00



Pecan Row Dividing Fruit Orchard and Ornamental Grounds

Griffing's Paper Shell Pecans

The growing of the improved varieties of Paper Shell Pecans gradually developed until it has become one of the South's most important agricultural pursuits. **The long-headed business man** or farmer of eight to twelve years ago, who planted a grove of paper-shell Pecans **and cared for it**, has had the pleasure of refusing \$1,000.00 or more per acre for his grove, because it produces a revenue many times the interest on this amount.

Utilize the Waste Space on the Farm.—Pecan trees of improved paper-shell varieties planted along the roadside, avenues, drives, fence lines and around barns and outbuildings will not only add a distinctiveness and character to your farm, but will in a few years yield a revenue in nuts sufficient to pay your taxes, pay for insurance on your buildings and keep buildings and fences painted and in repair besides a liberal amount for Christmas sundries.

All for the cost of a few trees and the keeping of the waste spaces cleaned and in order as they should be on well-kept farms. Pecans are a safe investment.

PECANS ARE HIGHEST RANK AND HIGHEST PRICED NUTS IN THE WORLD.

The improved paper-shell pecan nuts hold first place and command the highest price of all the world's nuts. Pecan nuts are in demand constantly at good prices for culinary purposes and for making of candies, etc. Nuts are gradually taking the place of meats in the staple daily diet of the world's people. In this the pecan will assume first place, because it is the richest in nutriment of all the nuts.

THE PECAN IS AN EXCELLENT SHADE TREE.

This, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant along your fence lines, roadsides, in and around your barnyard, hog lots and garden, in addition to solid plantings of orchards.

Trees should be planted at a distance of 45x60 feet apart, requiring 18 trees per acre. At this distance other crops may be successfully and profitably cultivated between the rows of pecans without detriment or injury to the trees. The cultivation of other crops actually benefits the pecan trees and reduces the expense of upkeep to a minimum. We recommend the cultivation of corn, cotton and vegetable crops between the rows.

A sure, safe and substantial income for the young or middle-aged man or woman can be more quickly established in pecan growing than any other business in which they may engage. In pecan growing you are offered your greatest opportunity, if you are not firmly established. The pecan offers a safe, profitable investment for your surplus money.

THE KIND OF PECANS WE OFFER YOU.

We have been closely identified with the development of the improved paper-shell pecan industry since its first inception, and have originated, introduced and disseminated several choice varieties. We are owners of some of the South's largest bearing and young pecan groves.

Gold medal was awarded Griffing Brothers at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition (1907) for the sixteen best varieties of pecans. This award of merit officially acknowledged us as the then leaders of the world in pecan growing. From these sixteen varieties were developed, improved and propagated the peerless collection of pecan trees we offer today.

NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

Griffing Brothers were awarded eight out of eleven possible first premiums for improved pecans at the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Houston, Texas, November, 1913. The National Nut Growers' Association is the highest tribunal on nuts in the world. Prizes were awarded the following varieties: Bradley, Curtis, President, Schley and Stuart.

The two highest tributes ever paid to a grower of pecans have been bestowed on us.

Our thirty years' experience in pecan growing has been condensed into a small bulletin which may be had for the asking.

FREE—SPECIAL BOOK ON PECANS—FREE. BULLETIN NO. 66.

A special book of 32 pages devoted entirely to the growing and marketing of pecans. We will be glad to send you this book free if you are interested in pecans. We are pioneers in pecan growing.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PECANS

Curtis.—Tree vigorous, open growth; bears at an early age; very prolific, shell thin, cracking quality exceptionally good. Kernel plump and richest in quality of any pecan generally planted.

Bradley.—See Specials, page 29.

Big Z.—See Specials, page 29.

Delmas.—Size large; an excellent nut, plump kernel, thin shell, cracks easily; quality good; flavor excellent; vigorous grower.

Frotcher.—One of the oldest and best known varieties; attractive in appearance; remarkably thin shell; splendid cracking qualities.

Krak-Ezy.—See Specials, page 29.

Money-Maker.—One of the best early varieties. It combines early maturity and heavy production. Nuts uniform in size.



Pecans for Shade and Profit

President.—The parent tree began to bear six years after planting and the yield has increased until it now produces 100 to 150 pounds of nuts annually. The nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong, slightly compressed with a sharply pointed base; light yellowish-brown; size large; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.

Schley.—One of the best known varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical grower; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, flavor, and appearance.

Success.—Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good.

Stuart.—Attractive, symmetrical growth, very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; very good quality. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

Tech.—Commences bearing very young; medium size; quality good; a profitable, practical variety.

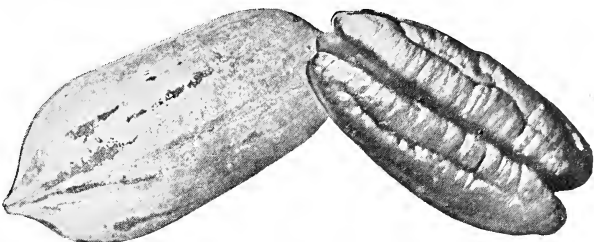
Van Deman.—One of the most attractive in appearance, very rich and well flavored. Medium, large, elongated. A well known variety.

PECANS Standard Varieties.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.10	\$9.00	\$80.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00	100.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.65	15.00	125.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.00	17.50	150.00
6 to 7 ft.	2.25	20.00	175.00
7 to 9 ft.	2.75	25.00	210.00
1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.	4.00	35.00	300.00
2 to 3-in. cal.	6.00	50.00	400.00
4-in. cal.	8.00 up.		

Griffing's
Special Pecans

People plant trees for results. Very often, when an assortment of varieties is planted, labels are lost, and no record is kept of the different varieties. Some varieties prove to be more worthy than others. We are always looking for the interest of our customers, and when we know that a certain variety or class of trees is better than others, for planting in the coast section, we consider that we are doing our trade a favor by propagating them and offering them as Specials. We do this only in cases where they show great advantage over named and commercial varieties.

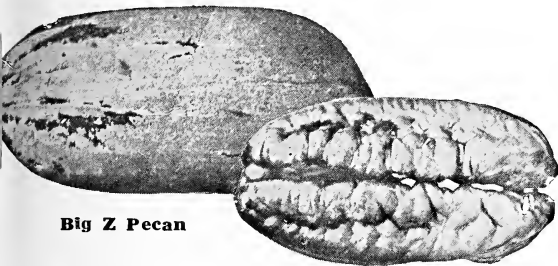


Krak-Ezy Pecan

SPECIAL VARIETY "KRAK EZY"

Very thin shell, can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed whole; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety. Tree vigorous grower, very prolific. While nut is only medium size, yet its prolificness and high quality make it one of the most valuable in our list.

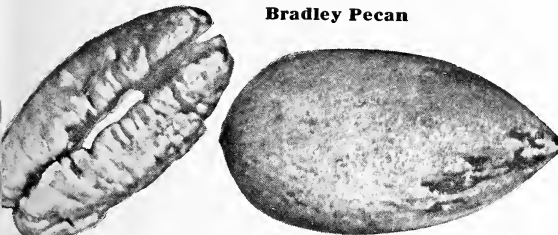
This variety was introduced by Griffing Brothers 15 years ago. Found a chance seedling and on account of its cracking qualities, thus the name "Krak Ezy." From the trees then propagated they have been carefully watched as to their quality, productiveness, etc. It has proved to be one of the best. It has no superior for quality.



Big Z Pecan

NEW SPECIAL VARIETY BIG "Z"

We are the exclusive propagators of the Big "Z" Pecan, which promises to be the peer of all varieties. Originated by Mr. Zink in Southern Mississippi. The Big "Z" has in the past borne twice as many nuts as any of the old standard varieties in the same grove. The tree is a strong upright grower, and has large, luxuriant foliage. It is the only large nut we have observed which fills regularly. The size averages 38 to 40 to the pound. Shell thin, partitions thin, appearance fine, kernel rich, yellow, crisp, and of fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut. Very early and prolific bearer.



Bradley Pecan

SPECIAL VARIETY "BRADLEY"

A nut combining many points of excellency. Seedling of the Frotcher, but far more prolific and desirable. Shell thin, easily cracked, permitting kernels to be removed whole. No corky substance; kernel plump, rich, sweet, very heavy, quality best. Forty-five to fifty nuts per pound. The parent Bradley Pecan tree, growing at Macclenny, Florida, bore the sixth year from seed, and has borne annual crops ranging from 100 to 200 pounds, notwithstanding heavy pruning for buds and scions.

Fifteen years ago a party in Texas, an expert on pecans, to whom we sent samples of the Bradley, together with samples of other nuts, writes as follows: "Upon investigating more fully the samples sent me, I find your Bradley Pecan to be about as good a nut as I have ever seen; while not so large as some, it is well filled, it is rich and has good flavor." And as a result of this investigation he placed with us a very liberal order for trees of this variety.

We have taken every prize offered where "Bradley" has been in competition where quality of nuts counted. You will make no mistake in planting this variety exclusively.

Prices of Special varieties, Big "Z," Bradley and Krak Ezy:

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.00	140.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.50	20.00	165.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	25.00	225.00
6 to 7 ft.	3.50	30.00	260.00
7 to 9 ft.	5.00	40.00	
Fine, extra large trees.	7.00 up.		

Orange Trees

Texas has two distinct Citrus growing sections, one of which may be called the "Humid" and the other "Semi-arid." The Humid territory would be that territory north of Corpus Christi and Louisiana, from 40 to 60 miles back from the coast, and citrus trees in this territory should be budded on the Citrus Trifoliata root. The semi-arid territory would include the territory south and west of Corpus Christi, which requires a different root to bud on (the Sour Orange Root) and is better adapted to growing certain varieties of Grape Fruit and ordinary Round Florida and California Oranges and Tangerine Oranges.

PRUNING CITRUS.

30 to 40% of the top growth should be removed before digging, unless especially requested to the contrary.

Special Note.—Our stock of Citrus trees is mostly stake-trained, grown in sandy lands and has fine root system.

Since Grape Fruit, Lemons and other varieties of Oranges froze out in East Texas, we offer only the Satsuma this year.

SATSUMA ORANGE

Fruit medium size, flattened, color deep orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, with a peculiar agreeable flavor found in no other orange; entirely seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

The great early market orange for the coast sections of Louisiana and Texas. The Satsuma has all of the good qualities of the best California and Florida oranges, and in addition it begins bearing very young and is the most prolific of all varieties, and sells at the highest prices.

Satsuma is the hardest Orange known.—There is no risk in growing Satsuma on Citrus Trifoliata along the Gulf Coast. You need never lose a crop; fruit is shipped before danger of freeze and the chance of losing trees is not great. This orange begins bearing the second year after planting and becomes a profitable crop the third year thereafter.

The ideal Orange to eat.—The loose, tender rind or skin and the loosely adhering segments enable one to remove the rind and separate the segments or plugs and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers; an orange that may easily be eaten out of hand while walking along the street, riding in street cars, on ferries, etc.

Root stocks on which to bud Satsuma Oranges.—It is important to select the stock or roots Citrus trees are budded on in order to meet the requirements of the soil, climate and variety.

The Satsuma Orange does not do well on any other root except the Citrus Trifoliata, and this stock does not thrive on the alluvial irrigated lands of extreme South Texas and Northern Mexico. We, therefore, bud the Satsuma only on Citrus Trifoliata roots, and do not recommend them for planting farther south than the Corpus Christi section.

Height.	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 ft. br., not balled.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
3 to 4 ft. br., select balled.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
3 to 4 ft. br., not balled.....	1.25	10.00	80.00
4 to 5 ft. br., select balled.....	3.50	30.00	250.00
5 to 7 ft. br., select balled, bearing age.....	5.00	40.00	

IMPROVED SATSUMA

(OONSHIU ORANGE.)

We have been keeping close records on bud selection of various Satsuma trees and have found a great difference in the so-called Satsuma, in its bearing qualities and hardness. One selection has developed superior qualities over others, so we have particularly selected one that we have propagated a few hundred trees from and are offering it for those who want something that has superior quality and quick results.

Height.	Each.	10
4 to 5 ft., 2 yr., select balled.....	\$6.00	\$55.00
2 yr., bearing age, select balled.....	7.50	60.00

KUMQUAT—NEIWI

Large, round, sweet-rind variety; the best one of the Kumquats.

	Each
12 to 18 in., select balled.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 in., select balled.....	3.00
18 to 24 in., not balled.....	1.50



Satsuma Orange Tree

Mulberries

For shade in backyards or lots and in poultry runs, the mulberry is the best tree we know. The fruit will feed chickens or pigs for months. Mulberry trees thrive in any location.

A NEW VARIETY

Merritt.—Finest Mulberry. The earliest variety; berries very large and full. Ripens during April and May. No farm complete without some Merritt Mulberries. A place in every home yard for this tree.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
5 to 7 ft.....	1.20	9.00	75.00
7 to 9 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
9 ft. up.....	2.00 up.		

Desiring to put a Griffing Landmark in Your Planting and

TO INTRODUCE THIS NEW MERRITT MULBERRY

We offer

FREE in every order of \$5.00 or more, where other tall trees are included, so that it will go in the same package

One Large Tree of This Variety

Mulberries provide shade and fruit for the kiddies; a tree unequalled for backyards and poultry runs.

MULBERRIES—Standard Varieties.

Hicks' Everbearing.—Enormous bearer; fruit ripening three months annually from May.

New American.—A vigorous grower, with fine large leaves and producing large, black fruit.

Russian.—Early bearer; full, black berries.

Silk Worm (Multicultus).—Adapted to coast country; fine shade; the famous silkworm tree. Special prices for Silkworm Farms.

Height.	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
5 to 7 ft.....	.85	7.00	60.00
7 to 9 ft.....	1.10	9.00	75.00

Japan Walnuts

A medium sized nut of good quality and will positively grow and bear abundantly on any good land in the extreme South, as well as in the Central States. This cannot be truthfully said of any other walnut.

The fruit is borne in large clusters. Trees begin bearing the third or fourth year from planting, trees five to six years often bear a bushel or more of nuts. Every home farm should have a few of these trees.

Height.	Each.	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.65	\$5.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	8.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1.25	10.00	\$75.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00

Business Department

PLANTING BOOK

FOR
THE SOUTHWEST



*Merritt
Mulberry*



The Nuts

Griffing's Big Z Pecan



Harvesting Pecans

